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A Record of the Darker Races

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS, *Editor*

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The October CRISIS will be our 17th Annual Children's Number and will be ornamented as usual with pictures of many of our little friends. When you read this, it will be too late to send any more pictures. Also, we shall start that Symposium on Getting and Keeping Jobs"; an article of Congressman Crampton, the unknown friend of Howard University; a story, and other matters of interest. O yes—we forgot: Dett's own account of the European trip of the Hampton choir!

As the Crow Flies

THE spectacle of Mississippi investigating Russia is enough to make Heaven howl.—Now and then the earth shudders at its burden and kills a thousand or two of us crawling creatures just to show its power even over Fascisti.—Sometimes we may learn that walling out goods which the world wants to sell to us, also walls in goods which we want to sell. Hence too much wheat in America, too much meat in the Argentine, too much cotton in England, too much silk in France, and too much unemployment everywhere.—Democracy tempered by assassination is the government of Chicago and Detroit.—With the Naval treaty signed, pacifists will go to sleep while we build a billion dollars' worth of new war ships.—The White Plains, N. Y., Y. M. C. A. refuses to have a colored secretary or any colored board members who insist on decent homes; which greatly simplifies praying.—All the reasons for hiring telegraph messenger girls have been mentioned save one: they're cheaper.—Tariffs for England, tariffs for Canada, tariffs for Spain, tariffs for America and war for the world.—The Crime wave at Coney Island includes sitting in your own chair and selling ice cream for five cents.—Mississippi lost 6,496 persons by lynching and migration 1910-1920. From 1920 to 1930 she probably lost 10,000 more. At this rate we shall look forward to the year 2110 A.D. with fortitude and pious resignation.—The Universal outcry against legislatures is notable. Italy, Poland, Germany, Spain, France and the United States are shrieking against the money spenders and law manufacturers and perpetual orators. As a substitute, Hindenburgs, Hoovers, Mussolinis, Pilsudskis and Tardieus are suggested.—The English Parliament having finished doing nothing will now go home to rest.—If the labor gentleman who laid impious hands on the English mace had hit someone with it, we could understand the uproar.—It is again the open season for revolution in Portugal, while Bunty pulls the strings.—So far as we can figure Claudius Huston will leave the chairmanship of the National Republican Committee when he gets damned good and ready.—First jail your rebel and then confer with him on methods of peace, says England in India.—South Carolina is again leading civilization; Blease is running for Congress on a lynch-law platform and mobs are shooting state senators as well as Negroes.—If we could spend as much money attacking Cancer and Tuberculosis as for paying summer military camp idiots, how much sorrow and pain might be avoided.—One hundred years of Boston *Transcript* have not been so bad.—Jaccaci, Knight errant of art and children, is dead.—France beats America in tennis partly because America is afraid to train her colored players.—The Electric Companies of New York are at their old tricks. They propose to take $4,000,000 off the bills of rich folk and add $1,000,000 a year to the little folk.—World problems are being discussed in Massachusetts and in Virginia before audiences confined to those mentally strong enough to hear the truth.—Only an upheaval from below, not a compromise from above, will save and restore China.—And do not forget that peaceful revolution still triumphs in India, while the Prime Minister looks at the Crucifixion in Oberammergau.

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A Black Worker Hears the Dawn

(Drawn by Laura Wheeler Waring for the Second National Negro Music Festival of the League for Peace and Freedom in Philadelphia.)

Arkansas' New College

By H. R. WATSON

ARKANSAS STATE COLLEGE, at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, has recently moved into its new plant. This school was formerly known as Branch Normal, when it was a division of the state university. Later, it was called the Agricultural and Mechanical School and was located in the western part of the city, near the railroad tracks in quarters both old and inadequate. In 1927, the state legislature appropriated $275,000 for the erection of a plant for the school. The General Education Board and the Julius Rosenwald Fund contributed $183,000 and $33,000 respectively to aid the state in this project. In 1929, a new site was purchased; the buildings were begun, completed and furnished the same year. On December 15, 1929, the students and faculty moved into their new quarters.

"Beautiful for situation" was a phrase used by the psalmist in describing the city of Zion. This same expression can be applied to Arkansas State College, for it is situated in a picturesque grove of thirty-five acres which is thickly dotted with lovely old oaks and tall, stately pines. Just two miles from the heart of Pine Bluff, the school is easily accessible to motorists. It has the advantage of being on a paved, national highway. A Cotton Belt bus passes daily; the street car is within easy walking distance. While across the highway is a wide expanse of land which overlooks the Arkansas river.

In order that the buildings and equipment of this new college might measure up to all requirements, a tour was made by several members of the State Department of Education and the Board of Control. Some of the leading Negro colleges were visited. This commission had two objectives: they were studying college plants, and they were searching for a president. Mr. J. B. Watson, former teacher at Morehouse and president of Leland College in Louisiana, was finally invited to head the institution.

As to the college structure, there are eight buildings: administration building, training school, girls' dormitory, boys' dormitory, home economics building, arts and science hall, power plant and laundry combined, and the president's residence. These are flanked on the four sides of the campus making an open court in the center which is rectangular in shape. All the buildings are made of mat-face brick and, excepting the power plant and training school, are two stories in height. They have been designed after the general plan of William's and Mary's College in Virginia. The whole plant is linked up by telephones operated from a private exchange in the main office of the administration building. All the buildings are heated and ventilated in accord with modern scientific methods. And a program clock for calling and dismissing classes has been installed which gives signals inside and outside every building on the campus.

THE NAME of the administration building is Caldwell Hall. It is named in honor of Senator Creed Caldwell, whose interest has been unfailing and with whom the history of the college has been very closely associated over a long period of years. This building is of immense proportions being 237 x 70 feet in dimensions. The window trims and cornices are of Indiana lime-stone that makes a contrast with the red brick. To the right, upon entering the main building, are the

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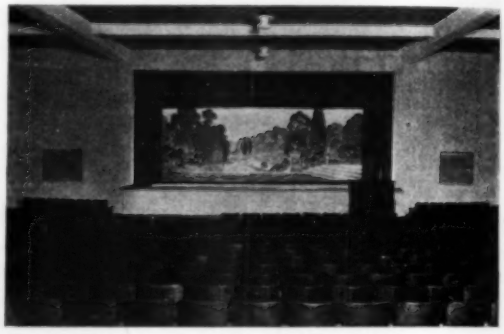
administrative offices. First are the bookkeeper's and registrar's offices, spacious, light and airy. Just beyond, are the secretary's and president's offices with glass partitions forming the upper half of the wall. At the extreme end of the corridor are those for the dean of the college, and for the Smith-Hughes and agricultural directors. Other rooms in this building are: classrooms, eighteen in number; locker rooms, teachers' rest rooms.

The outstanding feature of the first floor is an auditorium, which forms a T with the oblong part of the administration building. The seating capacity of this auditorium is about one thousand. Rich purple velvet, fringed and lettered in gold, form the front draperies of the stage. Hangings of a soft greyish tone are in the background. Canvas paintings have been arranged to slide into place for various occasions. At the entrance of the auditorium are three double doors of glass. On each side of the vestibule is a checking booth for wraps and hats. Directly over the ticket booth is a room with moving picture machine equipment.



A library is on the second floor of the main building. There is a spacious, well ventilated and well lighted reading room with twenty-one oak tables, each of which can accommodate six persons. Directly off the north end of the reading room is the stack room whose shelves are being filled with the latest books on all related subjects suitable for a school curriculum. There is a fund of $7,000 available for the purchase of these books.

THE DORMITORIES are duplications of each other in design, architecture, equipment, and furnishings. Each consists of fifty-eight sleeping rooms, office, living room, hospital ward, two sleeping porches, and two suites of rooms with private bath each —one for the preceptress, and one for the guests of the college.

The furniture in the bedrooms is simple: a chest of drawers, mirror, one double decker bed, one single bed, three arm chairs and a study table. There is provided one ceiling light and one wall receptacle. Provision has been made for orderly closets by equipping them with shoe and hat shelves and rods for garment hangers. Two large windows and transom over the door of each room admit cross ventilation.

The living rooms in the dormitories are wide and spacious. They have been attractively decorated, with variety expressed in different colored upholstered chairs with brocaded backs. Ecru net curtains, rugs and other accessories add much to the homelike appearance and general comfort. Beauty is everywhere manifest; but by the most simple means.

THE ARRANGEMENT of the kitchen has been a subject of much discussion, in order that it might be assembled with the idea of service and a minimum number of steps. The outcome is one room which contains a bread mixer, potato peeler, electric coffee and tea urns with drainage system, sinks for washing kitchen utensils and vegetables, Hobart electric mixer for cakes, batters, and salad dressing, bake oven for pies and breads, baker's table and sink, and a twenty-two burner gas range. On one side of this kitchen is a built-in refrigerator with Kelvinator electric refrigeration; and on the other, a combination pantry and dish closet.

The dining room has a seating capacity of three hundred. It is heated in the winter and cooled in the summer by the Kelvinator ventilator units of steel.

THE HOME ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT is housed on the second floor of the home economics building. There are four large rooms devoted to classroom work—two for clothing and two for foods.

In the high-school kitchen, color seems to be the dominant note. Four beautiful, green stoves and cabinets, and four ivory breakfast sets make an unusually interesting picture. This kitchen is designed to serve ten groups. The other foods' classroom is a college kitchen used by college students in meal planning. There are four unit kitchens in here. The first with oil stove, cabinet and table represents a farm home where the father or brother would make the cabinet and table. The second unit is for a farm house with provisions for running water, sink, enameled table, and a cabinet base. The third is an inexpensive city kitchen with cabinet, sink, and stove. The fourth is such as would be found in a better home, with more expensive kitchen stove, sink, cabinet, table, refrigerator. The articles of furniture in this fourth unit kitchen are enameled.

In the suite of rooms that is a practice cottage, the living and dining combination room has a quaintness and charm that are rarely found. For chairs, there are old-fashioned, ladder-back ones, bottomed in raffia by the members of the fourth year high school class. Other chairs are of the comfortable, Windsor type; and an overstuffed chair covered with cretonne of an interesting pattern. A desk with drawers has been purchased which serves a two-fold purpose. The top is used for writing desk and stationery, while the drawers below are for linen and silver. An antique table serves for reading and can be extended into a dining table. A settle in brown mahogany with split hickory bottom seat is another quaint addition to the room. The colors are mixed but harmonious. The whole scheme combines originality and economy, such as can be easily duplicated in any of the homes of the students with little effort and artistic ability.

THE SAME general principles as to classrooms found elsewhere on the campus prevail in the Arts and Science Hall. The carpentry, bricklaying, blacksmith, plumbing, electric wiring, and automobile mechanics shops occupy the first floor.

The agricultural department occu-

(*Will you please turn to page* 320)

A Sentimental Journey to the South

By JOHN DAVIS

IT was a new suit which I did not want covered with lint. But there was no avoiding it on the jim-crow car. This was my first reaction to the south. Later I was to learn the art of getting Pullman accommodations, but that was not now. In half an hour I had felt a myriad such reactions. There was the officious porter collecting tickets and handing them to the white conductor who followed him and looked on. Then the porter coming back to sell me a pillow for fifty cents. Then the damned dust and lint getting my new suit dirty. And a slim silent beautiful girl. I was going south. I had never been before. I felt certain I would be lynched.

The ticket-taking over, the porter returned to our little coop and singled me out for questioning. I didn't want to talk, I wanted to read Tristram. But he would have it. "Was I going to Fisk?" Now how did he know that. His omniscience was like that of a cigarette girl in London who had flippantly informed me that she carried American cigarettes in stock after I had asked her for a familiar English brand in my most English accent. It was uncanny. "Was I a student?" Such a question made me furious. I was certainly not. Since he must know I was to be on the faculty. "Well I looked mighty young to be a 'fessor. How old was I anyway?" This damned doddering old fool! Why didn't he attend to his own affairs? My age was my most ticklish point. To some I was twenty-two, to others, twenty-six. The truth lay on the road between the first lie and the next. I looked at my dimly reflected countenance in the window of the train fast flying through the night. I was reassured by the noble maturity I seemed to see in the curly fuzz which was my moustache. Settling back against the pillow I opened my book and sought to lose the present squalor of my surroundings in the rich beauty of the poetry printed on its pages. "What was I reading?" It was the porter again, looking over my shoulder. Such arrogance! "That was po'try, wasn't it?" He looked on me with pity. I was blushing with anger. The girl across the aisle was silently amused. I slammed the covers of the book together and closed my eyes. For a while I could not sleep. My hatred for him consumed me. But I quite forgave him when after that dusty ride, he led me into the ladies lavatory where, at least, I could get some of the grime off my face and hands. The girl? Oh, she must have gotten off at some way station while I slept.

II

A September sun beat down on my huge black bag. It was hot at eight in the morning. My clothes felt sticky. At that moment a bath was worth half my year's salary. Strange how denial whets the appetite. The jim-crow car was somewhere in the back of the station; and, there was a good hundred yard walk to the stairs. The porters were hovering around the Pullmans. No relief in sight, I staggered on. I saw a long line of yellow cabs, but friends had already warned me that white chauffeurs did not carry Negroes. There must be a colored cab man somewhere around. There was. On to Fisk. Up a sweltering street, into a dusty road, up to a huge brick building. Out. One dollar. One dollar for a five minute ride. And they said things were cheap in the south. Well I had plenty of money. Hadn't I a sister? And what are older sisters for if not to lend money to their brothers? A white haired lady was coming down the stone steps. You are Mr. * * *. I was. "Well come right in." And in I walked through plaster, debris and clicking typewriters. Then Mr. G. * * *. "You are to stay here but your room isn't ready. You can leave your bag at my house." And can I get a bath? "Yes." Off we went. Left to myself in a cool clean bath room, I felt better. As the soap floated through my knees in the bathtub, my self-assurance came back to me. Soon I had on my other suit and clean linen. I was ready for conquest.

I returned to the huge building and found my way to the President's office. He wasn't in. I would wait. People drifted in while I was there. Of course, they weren't curious. But it was strange that they just drifted out again without having shown any real reason for their visits. I began to realize the feeling of a prize-winning poodle. The president phoned he would see me at four. It was noon. I was hungry. Miss Secretary, where does one eat? "Oh, haven't they arranged that. Let me see. Go over to Mrs. G. * * *, she'll give you lunch." Alone again. Back to the place where I had the bath. Several tables with cool green table clothes looked inviting. Now for that far-famed southern cooking. But no! "They were really very sorry, but they had made no plans for me. There was a restaurant up the street, turn left, then right, then left again." Pride choked my appetite. Finally I found what had been called a restaurant: a fishy joint with dirty oilcloth tables. Not yet, oh spirit. I could hold out a day or two. There was a store in sight. I could buy milk and cheese there. But one meal of milk and cheese on a hot day will do a great deal to make one forget such niceties as table cloths. Night found me eating splendidly cooked eggs on the oilcloth table for the price of twenty-five cents and as much information as the proprietor could worm out of me.

Meanwhile I had seen the president at four. He showed me a large room being replastered. This was to be my office. "What I had no place to stay? An oversight. I must come to his house?" I wrote a letter to my mother: "Dear Mother, I am staying with the president. I am to have an office of my own and a secretary"—and so on for pages. That night I could not follow Tristram out of Camelot. My thoughts were too much with this other Arthur in whose castle I staid and whose Galahad I was soon to be. I have often thought since then I had done better that first journey to have brought along Don Quixote.

III

If you have never been a young man receiving his first month's salary on the first real job he has ever had, you have missed a pleasure comparable to first love. Here was my check. I held the green slip of paper in my hands with loving tenderness. I was loath to put it in bank and thus rid myself of this definite feeling of possession. When I did deposit it, I kept the indicia of its ownership constantly about me. I ran amuck among downtown stores buying all sorts of fineries. I purchased books I did not need, a bookcase, a reading lamp, a scarlet tie, and chiefest of my treasures: a chenille rug with a maroon ship on a grey sea. (Little thought I that soot and dust would make my sea a bog and bury my ship in its grimy mud before the month had passed.) Then I looked at my check book. I had bought everything I could think of. I had paid my debts. I had even loaned money to a new found friend. And imagine my surprise when for the first time in my life I had left over,

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money with which I knew not what to do; and even more ghastly was the realization that more would come in before my plans for dissipating this I had could possibly mature. Instead of being happy, I was vexed and frightened.

One morning, while in this state of mingled emotions, I came into my office and found a dapper young white man waiting for me. He was a bond salesman. And in five minutes he had planned my fortune in Alabama Utilities. In no time my name was to be linked with Henry Ford and Muscle Shoals. I didn't care a great deal for Ford, but the idea of being part owner of Muscle Shoals was intriguing. I would have jumped at the proposition on the spot, but I felt that such eagerness would ill befit an important executive. I sent him away with the happy feeling in his heart that if he returned a month later I would surely invest. He knew I had bit hook, line and sinker. And, indeed, I had.

But neither of us had reckoned with fate. Fate had determined to save my money if it cost a human life. It did. This is the story. It was Fall. I was to go to Tuskegee to report a football game and gladden the hearts of the alumni with magnificent blurbs about the grandeur of the team which went down in glorious defeat. All Fisk was trekking to Tuskegee. Some came with the team on the special train. Others drove down in cars. It was to be a gala affair. I elected to stop in Montgomery the Friday before the game and see another contest for the love of the sport. Here in Montgomery I met a man: a doctor with kind eyes and soft southern ways. He was a fine type of man, full of the joy of life. We watched the game together. We talked of Fisk and its strides of progress. He was an alumnus. He had a boy there now, a stripling lad, handsomely brown. His son was to be in Montgomery by nightfall. He was driving down and his proud father looked forward to his coming. During the halves someone told him he was wanted on the phone at a community drug store. He went laughing. I saw the game to the end, then made my way to this pharmacy. He was there, his face seared with pain and eyes that had glimpsed hell. I finally got the story. It sifted through subdued voices around me. His boy's car had overturned on the road. The boy had broken his spine. A white faculty member driving behind had taken him to the nearest town. There the city hospital had refused to take him in, had refused to allow their ambulance to take him twenty-one miles to the nearest colored physician. Finally an undertaker for a good round sum had rented the faculty member a hearse. And in that hearse rode this white man and this poor broken boy. He died. I would hate to have been that boy jostling in agony along the red clay road. I would hate to have been his father thinking of the boy as a little brown ball in his dark-eyed mother's arms. But most of all I would hate to have been that white teacher hearing the refusal of college trained doctors, men of his own blood, seeing in them the sullen beasts they were. Since that day the word Alabama to me has meant: accursed.

My friend, the bond salesman came back to see me not long after. He was sure of himself. I met him coldly at the door. I had changed my mind, I said. "But why? I had seemed so eager before." Wrath burned within me, but still I was polite and final. That would not do. "I must explain. I shouldn't have wasted his time if I hadn't meant business." There was a nastiness in that last remark I could no longer bear. "How many Negroes does Alabama Utilities employ? Why don't they employ a Negro salesman?" My questions flew at him like a flurry of snow. But he was not daunted. "This was not a matter of race. You invested money in a safe enterprise that would guarantee a fair return. That was sound business. There was no prejudice in business." I did not have to think. Instinctively I saw the fallacy. For everywhere in the south, the mania of beast-like prejudice was stronger than the mania for money. "You lie!," I shouted. And, he was gone.

IV

My journeying in the south led me not only to places but into the minds of men. There was a southern white man who meant much to me. I will probably not be allowed to attend his funeral, for Christ, the Tennessean, draws the color line. He is not dead. But since I may not think these lazy thoughts again (life is crowding them out to make place for others) I want to write this epitaph for him and lay it aside for future reference. It will be simply this: "He called me Mister." He may have done it because he wanted to get the printing orders that were mine to give him. But I have faith enough to feel differently. He heard the cry of my youth and answered it across the barriers of race. We talked as man to man. Somehow I could see struggling out of the torpid mass of preconceived notions and stereotypes which everywhere bound him and his fellows, an awareness of their error, a curiosity for truth and a refreshing spirit of tolerance. I came to cherish this in him. He was a kind man. When you are young insult cuts deep; you appreciate experiences with men like this.

My excursions into the minds of some of our "liberal white friends" were not so refreshing. I will not say they did not mean well, but I may fairly say they were misguided. Nor will I say that all were thus and so. At best I give here only random types, and if my etching is a little sharp then blame the pen I use, not me. Some of them out of sheer ennui at their pallid existence as Nordics seemed to take up the Negro as a hobby. Mah Jong had become boring and Pekingese pups were difficult to manage. Negroes were soft and malleable and made such funny little noises when you poured religious nostrums down their throats. It was great fun. These were the missionary type. If I were a rich man I would give each of them a Tasmanian 1858 and pray to God that they would take up stamp collecting.

Then there is the new Don Quixote, who takes his orders direct from Heaven, and knows what Negroes need for happiness. His prescription is simple (but should be shaken well before using). It is this: Any old kind of hit-a-miss education you can find on the scrap heap carefully seasoned with the religion of pacifism. So long as there is no hint of vocational training in it, it will satisfy the "New Negro". In this, at least, he transcends previous doctors. Thus he would teach the rising generation patiently to await the return of the Messiah or their final embarkation to Heavenly reward, while good friend white man controls the world that is now. Render unto the white man the things that are his and yours and you will get your share of milk and honey. Broad hands, the left above the right, graphically portray to a spellbound audience (for his tears are docile servants of his command) the world as is with the white man above and the Negro below. Majestically those broad ungainly hands are placed parallel to each other: that is the way things ought to be, black and white side by side in the holy experiment of cooperation, on to eternity, but never touching save when it is necessary to put black alumni's money into white banks which don't even extend the courtesy of credit to Negro home owners. Such is the philosophy which causes some of his black admirers to give him the dubious title: "The blackest white man I know." One of these days Negroes are going to get tired of being other people's windmills.

V

There was a feeling I got in the South that never left me the whole time I was there. It was the feeling

(*Will you please turn to page* 320)

A Study of the Occupational Choices of Negro High School Boys

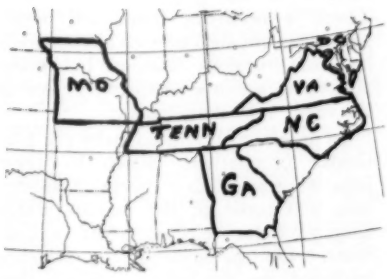
By RALPH W. BULLOCK

As the industrial and economic systems of America become more complex, the problem of making intelligent adjustment in the occupational world becomes more acute. Especially is this true with Negro youth, who must face not only a more complex industrial system, but a society which exercises race discrimination in its industrial order. In the light of the above situation the following question is often asked, "How are Negro youths preparing themselves to meet these baffling questions and to adjust themselves happily in the occupational world?"

Out of the above background this investigation was undertaken with the following purposes in view: (1) To ascertain the average age of Negro high school boys per high school grade; (2) to find out the percentage of Negro high school boys who are planning to enter college; (3) to ascertain the extent to which Negro high school boys make occupational choices while in high school; (4) to find out what occupations these boys are expecting to enter and the reasons why they are inclined toward the occupations chosen; (5) to ascertain the kind of vocational guidance help that these boys have received from the schools; (6) to discover to what extent Negro high school boys are inclined to follow the occupations of their fathers.

The data for this study were gathered through the use of questionnaires from 1833 Negro high school boys in the following states: North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Virginia, Missouri, and the District of Columbia. While the total number of boys is not very large, it is hoped that they were so distributed that the picture here presented is fairly representative of Negro high school boys in the sections of the United States where the education of whites and Negroes is separate. Also the types of schools from which these data were gathered are representative of the various types of Negro high schools throughout the country.

The average age of the boys per grade is as follows: (stated in terms of years and percentage of the year instead of years and months) 9th grade, 15.08 years, 10th grade, 16.01 years, 11th grade, 16.62 years, 12th grade, 17.86 years. The average age in the 12th grade indicates that the average age of these boys upon graduation from high school will be about 18 years.



Negro Boys Expecting to Go to College

Grade	Number Reporting	Average Age	Expecting to go to College	%
9th	589	15.08	493	83.7
10th	534	16.01	464	86.9
11th	408	16.62	368	90.2
12th	302	17.86	276	91.4
Totals	1,833	16.37	1,601	87.3

Negro Boys Making Occupational Choices

Grade	Number Reporting	Making Occupational Choices	%
9th	586	381	64.8
10th	534	364	68.4
11th	407	281	69.1
12th	302	224	74.2
Totals	1,829	1,250	68.3

It is interesting to note in this connection that the chronological age of the boys in the 12th grade is about three years higher than that of the boys in the 9th grade, while the difference in school progress is four years. In order to show the same educational progress as that of the boys in the 12th grade, other things being equal, the average age of the boys in the 9th grade should be between 14 and 15 years instead of between 15 and 16. The explanation for this difference in age is perhaps due to the fact that a much larger number of boys entered the 9th grade than reached the 12th. Experience has shown that the larger percentage of pupils who drop out of high school are the over-average age or retarded pupils. Upon the basis of this, we might conclude that those boys who are now in the 12th grade were, when they entered the 9th grade, between 14 and 15 years of age.

Our data revealed that upon graduation from high school, 1601 of the 1833 boys, or 87.6 per cent of them are planning to enter college. It was also found that the percentage of boys expecting to go to college increased in accelerated proportions from the 9th through the 12th grades as follows: 9th grade, 83.7 per cent, 10th grade, 86.9 per cent, 11th grade, 90.2 per cent, 12th grade, 91.4 per cent.

The fact that such a large percentage of these boys are planning to go to college might be partly explained by pointing to the influence which high school teachers who are college graduates have over their students, and partly by the fact that the vast majority of Negroes who have attained positions of outstanding leadership are college graduates.

Whether anything like the percentage of boys now expecting to go to college will actually go is, of course, a conjecture. Perhaps this interest in college education is also based upon the fact that up to the present time in America, to get a college education has been one of the surest ways for Negroes to elevate their economic and social status and remove themselves from the unskilled, domestic and personal service type of occupations, which are not sufficiently stable and remunerative to offer a fair standard of living. It is safe to aver that a large percentage of these boys who plan to go to college and who will actually enter college, will drop out before finishing, and as a result, will not be prepared to occupy the places of leadership for which they are now aspiring; and in order to live, many of them will be forced to take recourse to the unskilled, personal service and domestic occupations, which now it is their determined intention and desire to avoid.

Of the total number of boys 1250 or 68.3 per cent indicated that they had decided upon the occupations which they wished to enter after finishing school. In the entire list of choices made 93 occupations were named. From an analysis of this list, we find that 52.16 per cent of the boys are planning to enter 11 occupations of the professional type; namely, the ministry, medicine, pharmacy, law, teaching, engineering, architecture, science, art, painting and music. This leaves only 47.84 per cent of the total number of boys to enter the remaining 82 occupations, many of which are as necessary to society and as remunerative as the above eleven professions.

It was interesting, but not surprising, to find that 21.60 per cent of the

boys are planning to enter the field of medicine, a much larger percentage than is planning to enter any other field. No doubt the vast majority of the boys who plan to enter medicine have been influenced by the comparatively high social and economic standing of the Negro physician. The Negro physician in almost any community usually lives in a comfortable home with cultural surroundings, and apparently (to high school boys) enjoys a life of ease and luxury. Whether it is admitted or not, this perhaps has offered the strongest incentive to the boys who are aspiring to enter medicine.

Occupations Chosen by Negro Boys

List of Occupations	Total No. Choosing Occupation	%
Medicine	270	21.60
Teaching	131	10.40
Mechanic	98	7.84
Pharmacy	65	5.20
Electrical Eng.	41	3.28
Law	40	3.20
Dentistry	40	3.20
Musician	36	2.88
Brickmason	35	2.80
Carpenter	34	2.72
Electrician	26	2.08
Architect	25	2.00
Undertaker	25	2.00
Business	25	2.00
Physical Education	25	2.00
R. R. Mail Clerk	23	1.84
Athletic Coach	19	1.52
Contractor	18	1.44
Artist	18	1.44
Mechanical Eng.	16	1.28
Shoemaker	14	1.12
Printing	14	1.12
Aviation	13	1.04
R. R. Express Clerk	12	.96
Real Estate	11	.88
Ministry	10	.80

Teaching ranks next to medicine, with 10.4 per cent of the boys planning to become teachers. The inclination toward teaching perhaps may be explained by the fact that Negro teachers, as in the case of doctors, occupy respected places of leadership and apparently enjoy a reasonable portion of ease and comfort. The percentage of boys expecting to enter pharmacy, law, dentistry and the ministry is not large. Especially is this true of the ministry which claims only 10 boys or less than one per cent of the total number who registered choices. Eight per cent of the boys indicated that they were going to become mechanics, but they did not state what branch of mechanics they would enter.

While at the present time, the Negro race does not have a surplus or over-supply of physicians, based upon its population, it should be remembered however that Negro physicians are not called upon to serve all of the medical needs of the Race; and therefore, the number of physicians needed cannot be computed upon the basis of our population. Much of this service *is*, and for some time yet, will be rendered by white physicians. It should also be remembered that in almost every large city, (especially in the North) the free clinic is making large inroads into the professional success of private practitioners. With this in view, perhaps our greatest need is not More but Better physicians. Negro boys would do well to examine the field of medicine with the view of determining whether it is not approaching the saturation point before they decide to enter this field. Especially is this advisable if they are planning to practice in our larger urban centers. There is need for more and better physicians among our small towns, village and rural populations but many physicians are not satisfied to live in the small town and village.

In an effort to find out why the particular occupations chosen by these boys were selected, a careful examination was made of the reasons which they gave for selecting their occupations. On the basis of the evidence gathered, we are led to conclude that the occupations chosen by most of these boys were arbitrarily selected. That is, the boys reported very little occupational information which would serve as a basis upon which to make intelligent choices. For example, 46.39 per cent of the boys when asked "Why did you choose this particular occupation," replied, in substance as follows: "Because I am interested in it and like it." When the above statement is carefully analyzed it is found to be exceedingly weak and meaningless. These data were gathered through questionnaires, but almost without exception, where the investigator had an opportunity to talk personally with boys concerning *why* they were interested and why they liked the occupations chosen it was found that the reasons which they gave for their interest and likes were based upon the most meager and unreliable information.

The remaining 53.06 per cent of the boys who gave reasons for the choices made, listed among their reasons the following: "Desire to be of service to society," for "remuneration", because of "special fitness," because of "happiness" and "satisfaction" and "opportunity" offered in the occupation, because of parents' and friends' influence, because of "previous experience" in the work, etc.

An effort to ascertain the type of vocational guidance literature which these boys had read was made by asking them to list any books which they had read or with which they were familiar that gave help in choosing an occupation. In reply to this question, only 6.56 per cent of the total number, listed any books or literature that could be classed in the field of occupational or vocational guidance literature. When asked from what sources they had received information upon which to make their choices, the general reply was "From observation". "From experience". "From no *particular* source". It did not appear that even the scanty information that the average teacher could give had been offered or sought.

This investigation has revealed that the occupations which have been chosen by these boys were arbitrarily decided upon without the slightest reliable information upon which to base intelligent choices, and that the schools have not only failed to provide these boys with scientific vocational guidance, but have also failed to provide them with reliable reading material. This means that these schools have seriously neglected one of the most important phases of present day education.

If the schools do not provide an opportunity for vocational and educational guidance and for vocational education, as well as for academic training, students are practically helpless, in view of our complex industrial system, in their efforts to make intelligent occupational choices and to prepare for satisfactory adjustment in the occupational world.

In view of the increasing interest and emphasis now being placed on vocational guidance in the most progressive school systems throughout the country, and the increasing perplexity with which people are confronted in making occupational adjustments; and the obvious lack of information which these boys had upon which to base intelligent occupational choices, the administrators of Negro schools should be challenged to make available to their students as quickly as possible all of the help that modern education has to offer. With the large amount of vocational guidance literature which has been written in the past few years, there is hardly any excuse for Negro schools to continue to neglect this important educational need.

At this point I am reminded to make clear the use of the term "vocational guidance," and the distinction between vocational guidance and vocational education. Vocational guidance is defined as "the giving of information, advice and the direction of experience with regard to choosing an occupation, preparing for it, entering it and progressing in it." On the other hand, vocational education is the training of pupils for some particular occupation or vocation. I make this distinction because there is misunderstanding of the meaning of these terms. In visiting schools I have often asked school officials, "Do you have vocational guidance in your school system?" Frequently they have replied, "Why certainly!" and then have invited me to visit the carpentry shop, printing department and commercial

classes, pointing out as we looked in upon these classes that "these are our vocational guidance courses." A great surprise has been expressed when I have casually inferred that what I had seen appeared to be vocational *education* instead of vocational *guidance*.

I have not found in my study of more than 200 public schools and colleges any appreciable emphasis being placed upon helping students in the matter of deciding what occupations they would enter after finishing school. Of course, there is always the friendly, sympathetic, inspirational kind of help. This sort of assistance is all right so far as it goes, but it does not provide enough reliable information for students to base decisions on concerning one of the most vital questions of life.

The three familiar types of vocational guidance are: (1) inspirational; (2) informational; (3) diagnostic. No system of guidance is complete without the above three approaches, with emphasis on the second and third. I shall not go into an explanation of the function of each of these phases of vocational guidance, but will point to the function of vocational guidance as being, (1) to gather occupational information; (2) to disseminate this information; (3) to provide counseling (based upon occupational information and a careful study of the individual); (4) to do placement and follow-up work.

An efficient system of vocational guidance therefore, would require in brief, (a) facilities for research work and personnel trained in technique of scientific investigation; (b) facilities for psychological and socioliogical research with personnel trained for this work; (c) facilities for counseling (with a trained counselor); (d) and facilities for placement and follow-up work.

If there is a Negro school system in America equipped for and doing vocational guidance work according to the above outline, I do not know of it. Of course, what I don't know will make a world many times larger and more interesting than the one in which we live, but I do not know of a single Negro specialist in this field—I mean by specialist, one who, after finishing his undergraduate work, has spent at least two years in concentrated study in this field.

The need is apparent. The lack of any aggressive and constructive attempt to meet this need in our schools is obvious. The vocational guidance work which is being attempted by our Social and Religious agencies and institutions is so blind and feeble, that it hardly deserves to be called vocational guidance. Especially is this true in the light of our definition of the term. What then should be done to meet this need?

First, vocational and educational guidance must be recognized as an educational function and our educational institutions should assume it as their responsibility. Social and religious agencies can do much to help, but the schools should lead the way by taking immediate steps to place vocational and educational guidance in the school system. This can be done by establishing guidance bureaus or incorporating guidance in the regular curricula. An abundance of literature has been prepared for use in either capacity. This guidance program should begin, certainly not later than the junior high school and should be a continuous process through high school, college, professional school and the occupational life of the individual.

Second, in order to intelligently provide vocational and educational guidance, Negro teachers must be trained to do this work. Teachers who are doing summer school work in universities and colleges where vocational and educational guidance courses are offered should take these courses, not necessarily at a sacrifice of courses of their major interest, but with the view of preparing themselves to render intelligent service in this field.

Negro colleges also have a very real responsibility in this whole program of providing vocational and educational guidance for Negro students. Aside from giving assistance to students matriculated in their own institutions, college courses should be offered with a view of preparing teachers for work in this field. The vast majority of teachers in Negro Public Schools receive their training in Negro colleges, and so far as I know, there is not a single Negro college in America that has a department or school offering major courses in vocational and educational guidance. These colleges cannot continue to neglect this phase of education and lay claim to meeting the educational needs of students. Students not only need the multiplicity of courses provided for them in school curricula, but they need help in selecting these courses. And our colleges should train teachers in the technique of giving this help.

A thing of further interest and perhaps of significance is that only 4.86 per cent of the boys who gave their fathers' occupations are planning to enter the father's occupation. The occupations of 1415 fathers were reported; 87.96 per cent of the fathers of these boys were engaged in occupations of the unskilled, semi-skilled, domestic and personal service type, as against 12.04 per cent of them who were engaged in the professions and highly skilled occupations. On the other hand, 55.04 per cent of the boys are aspiring to enter the professions. 83. per cent of the boys selected occupations found in the list of 123 occupations in which the total number of fathers are engaged. But with 55.04 per cent of the boys going into the professions, only 27.96 per cent of them are left to enter any of the occupations, other than the professions, in which the fathers are engaged. And the boys composing this 27.96 per cent, (with the exception of one boy who is aspiring to be a Pullman porter) are planning to enter the artisan and commercial occupations. Therefore, with the exception of the professions, the skilled and commercial fields, our data indicate a tendency on the part of Negro high school boys to shift entirely away from the type of work which their fathers are doing. This is also a shift away from the unskilled, domestic and personal service type of occupations, which for so long have characterized Negro workers, and in which the vast majority of Negroes are working at the present time. There are 82 of the 123 occupations in which the total number of fathers are engaged, which not any of the boys are planning to enter. Of course the transition will not be as complete as our data would seem to indicate; because many of the present group of high school boys for one reason or another will drop out of school and be forced to find employment in some of these, now undesired occupations. Then there is the host of boys who have not gone to high school who, in large num-

(*Will you please turn to page* 322)

Occupations in Which Negro Fathers are Engaged and Number of Boys Choosing These Occupations

Fathers' Occupations	Number of Fathers	Number of Boys
Laborer	204	0
Government Service	133	3
Janitor	58	0
Chauffeur	57	0
Porter	56	0
Carpenter	49	34
Ministry	44	10
Brick and Stone Masonry	42	35
Mechanic	40	98
Cook	39	0
Teacher	35	131
Waiter	35	0
Tailor	29	5
Barber	27	0
Farmer	26	6
P. O. Mail Service	25	7
Medicine	24	270
Contractor	24	18
Business	19	25
Engineering (various branches)	19	78
Merchant	18	2
Clerk	18	1
Expressman	17	0
Pullman Porter	16	1
Fireman	14	1
Real Estate Dealer	14	11
Law	14	40
Undertaker	11	25
Painter	11	7
Plasterer	11	2
Pharmacist	11	65
Plumber	11	0
Insurance Agent	10	0
Cement Worker	10	0

THE N.A.A.C.P. BATTLE FRONT

THE N. A. A. A. C. P. AND SPRINGFIELD

WE are always saying that the annual meetings of the N. A. A. C. P. are different, and they are. They are in widely different localities. Among the delegates and visitors, there is a certain nucleus of old standbys but always new and intriguing leaven. I have attended all these meetings but one, and certain of them stand out over the years. There was that meeting at Atlanta in the heart of the South, with the slight tang of possible danger. There was the meeting in Denver and its great parade. Twice we have met in Cleveland, while the Detroit meeting and the Sweet case linked themselves into a distinct climax. We shall never forget Los Angeles and the lure of that lovely hotel.

The hotel at Springfield, which was the headquarters of most of the delegates, reminded us of Los Angeles. There was the same Spanish motif, but there was this extraordinary difference. The hotel in Springfield was a "white" hotel, or, to put it another way, Springfield drew no color line. This fact was at the same time extraordinary and singularly simple. We lived for a week in a free city; we came and went in a modern city hotel; being served in its dining room and lingering in its lobby; we went into the restaurants of the city; we walked the streets and visited the moving pictures; we used the Municipal Auditorium.

The Mayor came in person to bid us welcome, and Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and the words which they spoke were quite literally true, which is, I need not say, unusual. And yet it was also simple: nobody died, there was no mob, apparently no one objected. On the other hand, the city was not excited, they did not rush to look at the freaks, there was, so far as I have heard, no miscegenation. One hundred years from today (or shall I say 500) everyone will answer "Of course, why not?" They will not understand that what happened in Springfield would have meant catastrophe in Quaker Philadelphia, and war, rape and murder in Dallas, Texas.

The Conference was not largely attended. We were especially disappointed in having white Springfield so sparsely represented. The reasons for that were not clear. On the other hand, the papers read and the speeches delivered were more carefully prepared than in any Conference which I have attended. Time and thought had been put upon them. They were logical and clear, and the publicity which they received in the local press was unprecedented in our experience. On the opening night, J. E. Spingarn said:

Individual Negroes throughout the course of history have attained distinction and many held political office during the Reconstruction period with the help of white bayonets. But the last twenty years have seen the Negro take his full place in a white civilization for the first time in history—in every field of activity, cultural, practical and political—and win his victories by his own force and by the methods developed by the white civilization itself.

How shall this great work be further developed? There are some who believe that the hope of the Southern Negro lies in allying himself with the poor whites against the wealthy white classes of the South; there are others who think that the Negro race as a whole should make common cause with the white liberal and the white radical. I bring a warning against this false hope and shallow doctrine. The Negro race should contain every element that goes to make up a great race. It should have conservatives and radicals, rich and poor, learned and ignorant, good and bad.

Channing H. Tobias, International Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. said:

One would think that an organization that has been the means of securing six decisions from the Supreme Court of the United States guaranteeing political and residential equality of rights to a race of people would command the enthusiastic backing and support of that race. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has done exactly that thing for the Negro race in America but receives only meager and uncertain support.

On Thursday was held the Memorial meeting to Moorfield Storey and Louis Marshall, with J. Weston Allen and Jacob Billikopf, the Executive Director of the Federation of Jewish Charities of Philadelphia, as chief speakers.

Friday night was given over to the Liberals and Radicals. Oswald Garrison Villard said:

We warn the Bourbon South and the increasingly Bourbon North that the Parker case is but the beginning, and that their disapproval can no more stop the growing political power of the Negroes than all the troops of the British Empire can cause to subside the national aspirations of the natives in India.

The day of force is playing out. The knell of imperialism within and without countries has been sounded. That the white races have not proved their fitness to rule, the dispatches from every quarter of the globe prove hourly, just as they affirm the divine wisdom of Abraham Lincoln's saying that "no man is good enough to govern another man without that other man's consent."

How fast the development will come in this country depends chiefly upon the colored man himself and the speed with which he achieves solidarity and can unitedly follow behind the best leadership his race can produce. From the white South I get most tremendous encouragement. The awakening there, particularly among the younger generation, gives the greatest hope for a changing point of view. The oncoming generation there is full of promise. It is refusing to be bound, thank fortune, by the ways of its elders. It is refusing to accept slogans and shibboleths. It proposes to think out these problems for itself and it is actuated by a very fine religious spirit. That is where the leadership should come from and the fact that it is developing is of the utmost moment to the entire nation.

The Editor of THE CRISIS added:

No man today has a right to describe himself as liberal or radical who refuses to face the problem of black folk and colored people; who sits down before one of the greatest of world problems and seeks to settle it by saying it cannot be settled; who proposes to reform the world for the benefit of white people on the tacit assumption that other folk are not human in the same sense that white people are human. I know of no single line of work in the modern world and in America which promises more immediate and gratifying result than a thorough understanding and unification of the race problem and the problems of social reform.

Saturday was play day. We went out to Camp Atwater where William Deberry, the colored pastor of St. John's Church has beautifully solved the problem of rest and recreation for his group. At night we danced at the Municipal Auditorium, and saw a pageant, rather long drawn out, but on the whole, beautiful.

On Sunday every important white church in Springfield listened to the message of the N. A. A. C. P. Eighteen of our officers and members spoke to as many congregations. The mass meeting of 4000 Sunday afternoon listened to a magnificent address by John

Haynes Holmes who said that "the future belongs to the colored races" and stressed "the drift of world predominance and leadership from West to East; the end of white empire; and the economic revolution in Russia.

"There is the great economic revolution now taking place throughout the world. For ages our economic life has been conducted upon the basis of some form of slavery, by which I mean getting somebody to do your work and thus support you. Chattel slavery—master and servant; serfdom—lord and peasant; capitalism—owner and laborer; these are so many different stages in the economic development of the race. Capitalism is in essence simply the latest form of slavery. Now the easiest way to conduct a slave-system is to seize whole masses of men, and force them to labor. This is the secret of the African slave trade, also of immigrant contract labor. The black man has through all these years simply been the victim of this economic system. But this system is beginning to collapse. In our new economic world—the cooperative commonwealth—there will be no master and slave, no owner and worker. Every man will own and every man will work. The economic burden and the economic privilege, in other words, will be equitably distributed. This means that all men will be equal economically; and, since economic conditions lie at the foundation of life, they will be equal politically and socially as well."

Walter White, the Acting Secretary, spoke of the results of the Parker fight:

Notice has been served upon demagogues, especially in the South, that no longer can they with impunity climb to high political office on the backs of helpless black people. The elimination from public life of men of the type of Cole Blease and Tom Heflin will be one of the greatest things for the intelligent, liberal white South as well as for the Negro that has occurred since the Civil War.

At the mass meeting Monday night, Professor S. Ralph Harlow of Smith College emphasized the pioneer work of the Niagara movement in 1906. He said:

The Negro race has come of age here in America. Let there be no uncertainty about the fact. The implications of that fact are far reaching and merit serious consideration on the part of the citizens of this country both white and colored. No race which has produced the leaders of thought and action in the realms of science, literature, music, drama, education and religion, such as the Negro race has produced here in America, can be denied the right to full manhood.

Elmer A. Carter, Editor of *Opportunity*, said:

Many things point to a growing racial consciousness on the part of black Americans: 1. The fierce and almost frantic urge which agitates the black world over the right and opportunity of Negroes to work in those enterprises which derive all or a part of their income from black folk, chain stores, retail establishments, and public utilities; 2. The desperate effort of the National Negro Business League to organize black entrepreneurs into cooperative purchase units; 3. The isolated but significant efforts of Negro workers to organize such occupations as Pullman porters and such trades as the barbers despite the calloused indifference of the A. F. of L.

Tuesday night, Spingarn Medal night, was a fitting climax. The presentation of the Medal was made by William Allen Neilson, President of Smith College:

The constituency with which this Association concerns itself is like every other constituency in the country and the world. It is more in need of people who can think clearly than anything else. We do suffer from selfishness, we do suffer from cruelty, we do suffer from greed; but we suffer far more from the fact that most people do not know when they are selfish, do not see when they are cruel, do not see when they are greedy, do not call things by their right names, because their minds are foggy, because their thinking is muddy. Clear thinking is caused by good teaching in any subject whatever; and without knowing anything about the details of Mr. Hunt's institution, because it is an effective institution I feel it has improved the calibre of the thinking in that part of the world.

Clear thinking, information, and a great many other things; but the vitalizing thing finally is the imaginative power to see why this man feels that way towards that man, this class towards that class, this nation towards that nation, this race towards that race. The development of that power is what we are seeking for in education, or any organization that aims at the same purposes as education. It is because of that we are here tonight honoring a man who is devoting his life to teaching. It is because Mr. Hunt has been a leader in all this, because in leading he has displayed integrity, character, courage, great tenacity of purpose, excellent tact, and supreme devotion, that the Spingarn Medal is being presented to him tonight.

Then came the ceremony of the bestowal of the medal. We have tried this many years and in many ways, but seldom so successfully. It is difficult in a matter of this sort to steer between the twadry and the casual. It was exceedingly well done here.

George Foster Peabody, who was present, writes of "my strong feeling respecting the beautifully dramatic setting of the presentation of the medal. It impressed me as touchingly beautiful, and in accordance with my profound conviction respecting the artistic qualities of the Negro race and the need of humanity for a free and full manifestation of them."

There was this great hall, vaulted and partially empty of the many thousands which it might have seated. In its midst sat perhaps 1,500 people, mostly colored, with a few white. You might have imagined about them, that invisible cloud of witnesses, representing the breadth of the earth, whose hearts and minds must have been there. The organ rolled under the dark fingers of the boy who had made music for us during all the week. There came two little girls with the ribbon and the disk of gold, and two larger ones and others larger still with flowers; dark girls in white; and they gave these things to Henry Hunt of Fort Valley.

It is a difficult thing to receive a public testimony. During sixteen years the Spingarn Medal has been received in all sorts of ways. One recipient simply burst into tears. Another, apparently quite unaffected, read a learned essay. Others, spoke a few halting words, and one made a genial and delightfully personal speech. But Henry Hunt did the thing finely. He did not say, "I am glad to receive this Medal." He said, rather, "I am glad that you appreciate the kind of work in rural education which I have been trying to do." And then he added: "The Medal is not given to me in reality, it is given to the group of teachers and helpers who have worked with me and to my wife who has labored always by my side." It was a simple straightforward speech in the most excellent taste.

I have not said much of the morning and afternoon meetings, which perhaps in the long run count for most: the personal contacts, the business meetings, the conferences, the little unpremeditated speeches, particularly those made by the two Junior delegates; the suggestions that we get from the women's auxiliaries, the round table discussions on publicity, legal work, and the problems of branches. All this part of the Conference finds more or less adequate explanation in the Resolutions.

The Resolutions from year to year have and must have a certain repetition, and yet, they are different in many important ways. This is what we said this year:

RESOLUTIONS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE N. A. A. C. P.

No element of the American population has felt the present economic depression as keenly as the American Negro, and this fact illustrates perhaps better than anything else the nature of our problem. The grandchildren of the slaves have achieved physical freedom, legal status, and political power in the North, but their economic bondage still

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fetters them. They form in the mass a great reservoir of unskilled and semi-skilled labor, paid on the lowest scale of current wages, hired last in times of prosperity and fired first in days of depression.

The attitude of the trade unions continues to be such that it is difficult for Negroes to acquire skill or raise their standards of living and public opinion still regards the place of the Negro as properly near the line of sheer physical existence. This situation indicates the most important field for unceasing agitation, for more thoughtful education. We commend the efforts in Chicago, New York and elsewhere to use the economic power of Negro consumers in order to open opportunity for wider employment. This movement deserves the cooperation of everyone.

There is every indication that the time for a renewed and serious battle for the civil rights of the Negro is at hand. It seems certain that the N. A. A. C. P. can launch during the next year in the courts of the nation a widespread battle against the disfranchisement laws and customs in the eight Southern States where disfranchisement laws were passed between 1890 and 1910. It has been encouraged by the "White Primary" cases to hope for wide success. It proposes to make a frontal attack upon the wretchedly unjust discrimination of "Jim-Crow" car laws in the fourteen Southern States which have such laws and in the United States courts where the matter of interstate travel has not yet been brought to satisfactory decision. We plan investigating discrimination on bus lines. We propose also, in the near future, to find out how far it is possible under the law to interfere with the constitution of normal and decent family life, and to put a premium on bastardy and prostitution by anti-intermarriage laws. We shall also work for representation of Negroes on juries. And above all, we are going to attack the discrimination in school funds customary in nearly all the Southern States and even in some of the Northern states, which gives to the already underprivileged Negro child less than half the chance of learning to read and write and acquiring the elements of education that is given to the none too fortunate white child.

Our triumph in the defeat of Judge Parker, whom President Hoover appointed to the Supreme Court, was due not only to the sound logic of our contention that a Supreme Court justice must support the 15th Amendment, but even more to the weight of our growing political power. Unless, therefore, that political power is used independently and honestly for the support of candidates who stand for democracy and against caste and color prejudice, as well as for the larger matters of liberal reform in this country, we cannot hope for further triumphs of this sort. The Parker victory is a demand for courageous action under the party oganization and for independent voting on the part of the Negro regardless of former party affiliations. For this purpose we urge our members and our friends to register and vote and particularly to collect and send to us all available information concerning the disfranchisement of Negroes in the Southern states.

The recrudescence of lynching in its most horrible form shows the wisdom of our contention that nothing less than Federal legislation against this kind of barbarism will ever suffice to crush it. There have been in the ten years, ending December 31, 1929, 330 mob murders of untried persons accused of crime in the United States. During six months of the present year there have already been 12 lynchings, including the horrible burning at Sherman, Texas, where men and women and children danced around the blazing jail singing "Happy Days Have Come Again." How long is this country going to stand as the only civilized nation where such atrocities are permitted? The Mayor of one Oklahoma town has shown how easy it is to check or frustrate the mob. We commend his effort and the efforts of other Southern liberals.

We can easily understand the opposition of Southern senators to any real investigation into crime in the United States, and this leads us to reiterate our plea to the Hoover Law Enforcement Commission that they investigate all crime and allow this Association to lay before them facts in our possession. We ask that the Senate Committee on campaign expenditures include in their investigation not simply expenditures and methods in the North but methods and disfranchisement in the South.

We still insist that in compulsory segregation by race lies the active germ of all prejudice, race hatred and war. There is no earthly objection to persons associating themselves as they wish for social and cultural objects: but forced segregation against the will of the individuals and for the purpose of human degradation, is a shameless thing, whether it occurs as a matter of residence, education or social intercourse. Clear thinking on this point, both among Negroes and Whites, is the beginning of world peace.

We are glad to find ourselves at the time of this Conference facing the prospect of a free and reborn Haiti. The unjustifiable grip of brute power which America has had on the throat of a sister republic has been eased at least far enough to allow the Haitians a President of their own choice. We trust that the complete restoration of autonomy to this Republic will follow the program outlined by President Hoover's Commission.

We greet Ghandi and free India; we hail the struggle of China against enemies within and without. We send sympathy to Egypt. We hold out hands of fellowship to the black folk of East, South and West Africa. We hail the economic independence of the dark people of the West Indies and Central and South America.

On the whole, as we look back over the year, despite its poverty and suffering, its lynching and continued race hate, we find abundant reason for encouragement; we have political power and we can use it. We have one member of Congress and after reapportionment we are going to have more members. We are securing wider recognition in music, drama, art and literature. The area of human and social contact between the races in the United States is broadening, and the question of our civil rights and economic survival is a matter of increasing concern to the nation. Therein lies abundant hope.

Are you a member of the N. A. A. C. P.? Are your friends members? Do you subscribe for THE CRISIS? *If not, why not?*

J. A. Winters, Jr., M.D.
Meharry

L. G. Moore, M.A.
Kansas

P. Brazier, M.A.
Columbia

J. H. Gadson, Jr., M.B.A.
Northwestern

F. A. Jackson, M.B.A.
New York University

THE POET'S CORNER

Hands of a Brown Woman

By F. MARSHALL DAVIS

(For a Quartet of Two Guitars, a Banjo, and a Tom-tom)

YOUR hands, Mandy Lou
(At night, under June trees,
when the gray moonlight
spills through green leaves
and paints your hands
a brown
the color of newly plowed earth)
chant to me whole histories
of the sensuous African jungle
before You were You
and I was I.

Your hands
build brown jungle huts
with the memories they hold.

Hands, (brown, even as yours)
have loosed long straight arrows
that struck
suddenly,
quick as the fangs of the African cobra,
deep into the hearts
of the lion, the leopard, the antelope.

Hands, (brown, even as yours)
have held six foot spears
that plunged deep into the hearts
of other men with brown hands—
relentless
like the paws of the Great Cats
have plunged deep
into the quivering flesh
of small jungle hares.

Hands, (brown, even as yours)
have had ten fingers tighten
to crush
the soft dark neck
of an enemy
even as the giant python
has felt his great coils tighten
about the carcass
of some luckless beast
in the deep green forests
of the Congo.

Yet
Hands, (brown, even as yours)
have caressed sensitive cheeks
of lovers, husbands, sweethearts
of hunters, warriors, fighters
and have insinuated sweet things
understood by them alone.
Hands, (brown, even as yours)
have held small dark children
and have reprimanded
because of some childish prank.

Brown hands
Were with the Pharaohs in Egypt
Were with Cheops at the pyramids
Went with Christ to Golgotha.
Brown hands
And the white hands
Of Columbus, Cortes,
Laid stones for the foundation
Of a New World.

* * * *

The sky is an inverted bowl of blue china
So—
Brown hands pluck white cotton
from a sea of plants
even as brown New England rocks
pluck white foam
from a gray December Atlantic.

* * * *

The hands of you
Mandy Lou
have ten brown fingers
and many tales to tell . . .

Taboo

By HEBA JANNATH

HE never rails nor threatens
Nor boasts nor tells a lie
But often he will harden
His moon-full lips grow wry
With proud and mocking laughter
For those who pass him by,
And then he softly mutters
In sadness without gall:
"Because we didn't falter
Because we didn't fall
For an infamous taboo
We're two against them All."
When I lose my temper
Or talk a bit too free
He will call me to him
And quietly lecture me:
"If we act like others
And ever stoop to brawl
They will say Mixed Marriage
Is what has caused it all."

The Wreckers

By CLARISSA BUCKLIN

HIGH up the crumbling wall a window stands,
A leaded glass of sapphire, rose and gold,
Half-poised in air, the prisoned light to hold;
A lonely thing, spared by the wreckers' hands
Since useless quite—this thing of melted sands—
The stained glass window waits. I, unconsoled,
See beauty left, grey sky behind it, old—
Too old—this joy from other, gentler lands.

Time left me Jane's grey eyes like colored glass,
All service done, left lonely in a wall
That crumbles fast; grey sky behind them, dim
The sky before with clouds that never pass.
Does Time, the wrecker, use the bricks that fall,
While useless beauty stands in ruin grim?

We Sing

By MARION GREEN SCOTT

WE sing!
The echoes ring
With voices sweet
As freely we outpour
Our burdened hearts
In cadences whose haunting melody
Beats far upon that dusky foreign shore
On which our songs were born.

We sing!
And visions of the snowy cotton fields,
Or row on row of swishing sugar cane,
Or cabins lit by eerie moonlight glow
Arise.
Before your eyes
A mournful pageant sweeps
Of ebon slaves drooped low by weight of chains,
Who croon in solemn vibrant undertones
A song of God to whom there yet remains
A task, a mighty task to set them free;
A mystic chariot low before them swings
To bear them heavenward in majesty,
And so they sing in plaintive minor key
A song of home.

We sing!
A paean deep, triumphant in its joy,
A pealing ringing song of jubilee,
A clarion, trumpet call of liberty
We sing

We sing!
A broken harmony shot through with grief
Upwelling from our hearts that crave relief
From pain of life denied its freest surge
Of nascent power.

But still we sing
Though all the world should scorn us in its pride,
And e'er our lot should be a hope denied
Fulfillment of its dearest dreams,
For God has placed within our hearts a song
That wells from depths as yet unstirred by wrong,
Or hate, a calm untroubled pool
Of childlike faith that seems
To grow but brighter through the passing years,
And so, though eyes are filled at times with tears
We sing!
We sing!

ALONG THE COLOR LINE

EUROPE

¶ North African troops in Paris took part in the military review on Bastile Day. They made a brilliant showing and were applauded by the spectators. The Bey of Tunis was the guest of President Doumergue on this occasion.

¶ At the Geneva Labor Conference, M. Blaise Diagne, Negro member of the French Parliament from Senegal, opposed the "five year plan" for the abolishment of forced labor of African natives on the ground that they needed Government training.

¶ The Association for the Welfare of Half-Caste Children has issued a report covering a two year investigation of racial conditions in Liverpool. There are 450 Anglo-Negroid families and at least 1,530 colored children. The causes of miscegenation have been traced to the debarkation of Negro sailors from British ships and the Association is agitating for the substitution of white sailors on all ships coming into the port of Liverpool.

¶ During the London visit of the Attah of Igbirra, a native black ruler from Nigeria, B. W. Africa, sightseeing tours included inspection of aeroplane workshops, automobile plants, bicycle construction shops, and rubber factories, where keen interest was taken by the visitor in the various commercial processes.

¶ W. Rudolph Dunbar, clarinetist, recently made his Paris debut at the Salle d'Jena. His program was composed of the works of Chopin and Weber. The Parisian press were enthusiastic in their criticisms of his performance. Mr. Dunbar is a graduate of the Institute of Musical Art of New York City, and has given recitals in several European countries.

AMERICA

¶ Social Service Fellowships of $1200, for the school year 1930-31, have been awarded by the National Urban League to the Misses Alice H. White of Philadelphia, Pearl Renfroe of Minneapolis, and Kathryn McCracken of Atlanta University; and to Louis B. White of St. Louis, and Raymond S. Bennett of the University of Cincinnati.

¶ The Colored Merchants Association, which now has 253 stores in its chain, has opened permanent headquarters in New York. At a meeting of the Association at the Bankers Club in Manhattan, plans were perfected for a personnel organization that will provide six field men to advise stores on budgeting, auditing, and displays.

¶ Hon. Ulrick Duvivir, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Haiti, who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Hannibal Price, presented his credentials at the White House and was received by President Hoover. His official residence will be at the Haitian Legation in Washington, D. C.

¶ David E. Henderson, an Assistant County Attorney of Wyandotte County, Kansas, has been appointed as a solicitor in the United States Post Office, legal department, Washington, D. C. This appointment appears to be Senator Allen's bid for the Negro vote.

¶ The Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity has announced that applications are open for ten scholarships of $100 each:

BLACK AND GOLD STAR MOTHERS

These are the ones that caused all the difficulty. These are the Mothers of sons murdered at their country's command, and sent to the graves in Europe segregated on a freight boat, lest they contaminate their fellowmen. By order of President Hoover.

five to be awarded to graduates of accredited high schools, and five to students enrolled in colleges or universities of approved standing.

¶ P. B. Young, editor of the *Norfolk Journal and Guide,* has been named as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Negro Rural School Fund, Jeanes, Foundation.

¶ Statistics compiled for the National Negro Insurance Association by Harry H. Pace are based on returns from 17 out of 60 companies addressed, of which 23 were Association members. These companies report a total of $260,174,467 in insurance policies, of which ordinary life policies amount to $90,198,360 and industrial policies $169,976,107.

Perhaps the most significant fact lies in the statement that: there were issued in 1929 by the 17 companies enumerated above 502,626 policies for the amount of $87,069,019 and that during the year these same 17 companies had a lapse of 529,553 policies for the amount of $84,139,827. . . . "Add to this the cost of inspection fees, the time of clerks to issue and check these policies and the postage to mail them and we will be near to a loss of $75,000, even after deducting whatever payments may have been made by these lapsed policyholders."

Another item in this report that is worthy of attention is that the number of colored persons employed by these 17 Negro Insurance Companies is 4989 with a total yearly expenditure for salaries of $3,761,774.

THE EAST

¶ In the pageant, "The Beacon", performed on Boston Commons, Boston, Mass., a group of Negro girls portrayed market scenes in the French West Indies, Tripoli, Morocco, Africa, and the East Indies.

¶ A. L. Jackson, a Negro, has been elected vice-president of the General Alumni Association of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

¶ Dr. Marcus F. Wheatland and Oliver Burton of Newport, R. I., have been appointed by the mayor as members of the reception committee to act as hosts to Sir Thomas Lipton and other visitors to the American Cup races in September. Dr. Cromwell P. West was placed on the publicity committee.

¶ Wm. L. Evans, General Secretary of the Urban League, Buffalo, N. Y., and J. Herman Daves, Boys' Work Secretary of the Michigan Ave. Y. M. C. A. received master of arts degrees from the University of Buffalo.

¶ Dr. Myron S. McGuire and Wm. H. Jackson, Y. M. C. A. secretary, have been designated by the Mayor of Buffalo, N. Y., to serve on the Centennial Committee for the purpose of planning the One Hundredth Anniversary of the incorporation of the city of Buffalo.

¶ Robert P. Braddicks has been promoted to vice-president of the Dunbar National Bank, New York City, and John P. Quander, former accountant, has been made assistant cashier.

¶ Helen McClain, a member of the Needle Trade Union in Philadelphia, Pa., has been sent as an official representative to attend a world-wide meeting of workers in London and to the annual International Conference of trade guilds which convenes in Moscow in August.

¶ Francis Main Butler graduated from the Overbrook High School, Philadelphia, Pa., with the highest average in his class of 300 in February and won the Philadelphia Board of Education Scholarship to the University of Pennsylvania. He was the latest representative of the Friendship Committee of Philadelphia to President Hoover.

¶ Philadelphia high schools graduated 167 colored persons and 4,739 whites. The Pennsylvania State Normal schools graduated 50 Negroes and 3,401 whites. The City Normal schools graduated 400 whites and 20 colored.

¶ Brookwood is a labor college at Katonah, N. Y. That means it teaches subjects from the point of view of the worker rather than the employer. The general course includes a study of current economic and social problems, history of the American labor movement, training in speaking and writing, psychology, workers' education, and labor tactics.

The second-year work, intended for trade unionists who already have background and experience in the movement and wish to specialize in certain technical subjects, will include advanced economics, government, labor journalism, labor organization problems, and a seminar on labor strategy where such problems as unemployment, union-management cooperation, and organization of workers in mass-production industries will be discussed. Brookwood has a limited number of scholarships covering tuition and board while at the school, which it can offer to especially promising candidates who cannot afford to pay the minimum fee of $200. Two such scholarships are available for colored students, preferably industrial workers, but others will be given full consideration.

SOUTH EAST

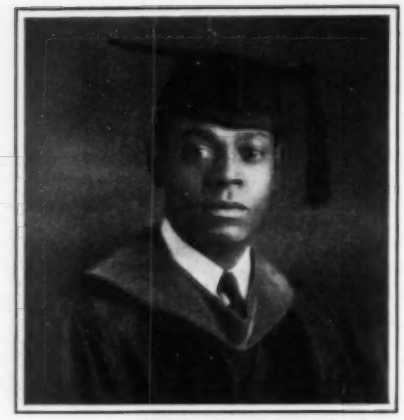
¶ Negro workers in the needle trades in Baltimore are facing the loss of jobs through the controversy that is waging over a proposed strike of union workers. They are threatened with dismissal by their employers if they join the union; or if the union wins, they may be forced out as non-members.

¶ The Co-operative Woman's Civic League of Baltimore, staged their Flower Mart for 1930 in Lafayette Square by permission of the City Park Board. Ward organizations and standing committees of the League, assisted by local sororities and volunteers, carried out a well-defined color scheme. Mrs. R. Garland Chissell was chairman of the committee.

¶ Roscoe Lewis McKinney, a teacher at Howard University, Washington, D. C., has received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Anatomy from the University of Chicago. Dr. McKinney was elected to membership in the Sigma Xi fraternity in recognition of the high character of his work.

¶ F. R. Lampkin, Executive Secre-

Brookwood Labor College
which offers scholarships to Negroes, page 309



R. L. McKinney, Ph.D.
University of Chicago

tary of the Georgia State Teachers and Educational Association and Rosenwald Field Agent of Georgia, has been granted a Rosenwald scholarship to study at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

¶ Dr. William Y. Bell, head of the Department of New Testament Interpretation of Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga., received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the Garret Biblical Institute at Evanston, Ill.

¶ Sergeant Scott Bradford, Headquarters Company, 24th Infantry at Ft. Benning, Ga., has been authorized to wear a distinguished marksman's badge by the Secretary of War. He was the only Negro shooting member of the U. S. Infantry team of 1929 which won the National Rifle Team match.

¶ Curtis Miller, a senior high school student of Fort Valley Industrial School, Fort Valley, Ga., won the $1,000 college scholarship prize in the Elks' Regional oratorical contest held at Allen University, Columbia, S. C.

¶ Rev. S. Arthur Devan, an Oxford graduate and minister of the Baptist church in Plainfield, N. J., has been called to be institute pastor at Hampton Institute.

¶ A resolution on race discrimination was among those passed by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom which met in Washington, D. C., in May. It is as follows: "Whereas, The Dodge Hotel has discriminated against members of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom on account of race and color, we wish to express our regret that the management has assumed this attitude, especially since the Dodge Hotel is not a purely commercial enterprise, but is controlled by the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, and take this means of registering our protest."

¶ Miss Emma F. G. Merritt has recently been retired from the teaching system of the District of Columbia. She was born in Virginia in 1860 and educated in the public schools of D. C. and at Howard University. She also did post graduate work. From 1876-1930 she taught in the Washington public schools beginning as a first grade teacher, serving as principal of various schools and finally becoming director of primary instruction and supervising principal. She was a pioneer in many ways. She helped establish the first colored kindergarten; she volunteered her services for the first summer school; she developed and advanced primary instruction; she organized demonstration schools and started the homogeneous grouping of children, observational study, excursions, and visits. She gave a demonstration in the Cleveland

Miss E. F. G. Merritt

School in 1925 and the Superintendent of the school said, "Miss Merritt's demonstration is the last word in education. Go and see it." She not only was a teacher, but she kept in touch with her students, corresponding with them, finding them positions and encouraging them. She taught in summer schools, conducted institutes and gave lectures in many of the leading institutions. She has done a great deal to raise the standards of teaching in the United States. Her retirement by the Board of Education while she is still strong and alert will give her the chance to enjoy a life which she has so freely used for others. Miss Merritt is a member of the Executive Committee of the District of Columbia branch of the N. A. A. C. P.

¶ A gift of $62,500 has been made by the Rockefeller Foundation to be applied to the building fund of Bethune-Cookman College at Daytona, Fla. Janie Bell Hayes, a member of the sophomore class of Bethune-Cookman, was awarded the Mary E. Davidson musical scholarship of $300 at commencement.

¶ In Richmond, Va., the salary schedules for Negro women teachers in the elementary schools ranges from $650 to $1,100. In high schools, the minimum is $800 and the maximum $1,400. Male teachers in both classes of schools are paid approximately $100 more a year. There is no advancement above the teaching level as the principals of all Negro schools in Richmond are white men or women. The effect of this salary scale can be seen in the fact that only 71 per cent of the Negro high school teachers in Richmond have any college training, while only one per cent of the elementary and junior high school teachers have credit for college attendance.

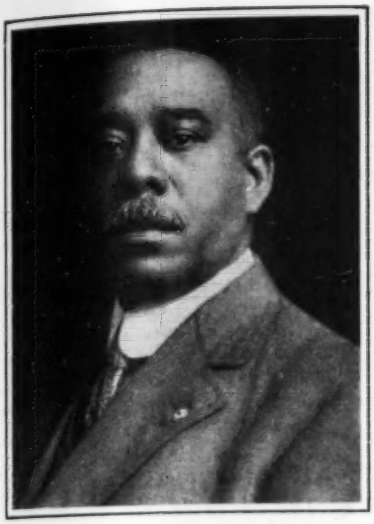
MIDDLE WEST

¶ Courtland Lewis, for many years an employee of the Cincinnati, Ohio, Post Office Department, has been appointed as the first colored superintendent of a Post Office Branch Station in that city.

¶ The National Technical Association holds its annual meeting at Dayton, Ohio, in August. This is a society of Negro technicians and engineers who organized three years ago at Wilberforce University for the purpose of "encouraging research and study in the fields of theoretical and applied science among Negroes." The organization has branches at Chicago, Ill., Washington, D. C., and Detroit, Mich.

¶ Luffboro Yancey has been given the position of senior cashier in the city treasurer's office at Cleveland, Ohio. He was the campaign manager for Councilman Clayborne George and for-

Mrs. M. E. Watkins



Dr. George C. Hall

merly engaged in industrial Y. M. C. A. work.

¶ The Fourteenth National Championships of the American Tennis Association are scheduled in August to take place at Indianapolis, Ind. Douglass Park, with its six courts, will be the scene of the meet. The business session of the Association will be conducted at the Indianapolis Y. M. C. A.

¶ Dr. George C. Hall, a national figure in the medical world, died in Chicago, Ill., in June. He was born in Ypsilanti, Mich., Feb. 22, 1864, and was educated in the Chicago Public Schools, Lincoln University, Pa., and Bennet Medical College, Chicago, Ill. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of Lincoln University, chairman of the Board of Management of the Wabash Avenue Y. M. C. A. when that association was built and served in this capacity for several years. Dr. Hall was on the Board of Trustees of the Provident Hospital of Chicago and was one of the founders of this hospital. He leaves a wife, Mrs. Theodosia Hall, a daughter, Miss Hortense Hall, and a sister, Mrs. Blanche Hancock.

¶ Wm. Y. Waddy of the Young Men's Christian Association College, Chicago, Ill., has been awarded a Julius Rosenwald scholarship of $500 to continue his studies in association work. He is a graduate of Hampton Institute and since enrolling at the Y. M. C. A. College has distinguished himself by earning varsity letters in both football and track.

¶ Attempted discrimination at the senior class dinner of Crane College, given at the Southmoor Hotel in Chicago, was effectively thwarted by officials of that institution in response to a protest made by the Beta Omega Phi fraternity. A writ of mandamus was secured compelling the hotel to live up to contract by seating the students at whatever tables they wished.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI

¶ Negro employees in the government departments of Kansas City, Mo., are: Dr. Wm. H. Dyer, assistant police surgeon; Wm. Towers, assistant city counsellor; Mrs. Kate James and Press Younger, Welfare Department; Miss Rose Alexander, city nurse; Dr. A. Porter Davis, assistant health director; Harry Spencer and Bush Gilbert, sanitary assistants; Luther Whitfield, license inspector; Sol O'Neal, street foreman; Thomas Richards, James Richardson and Andrew Wilson, Department of Streets; Fred Lee, custodian; C. D. Bryson and Wm. Franklin, sanitary sergeants; Miss Mattie Doss, elevator operator; Arthur Craig and Arthur Moody, janitors. In the Department of Parks and Public Property, twenty other colored people receive seasonal employment.

¶ The Florence Home for Unfortunate Negro Girls in Kansas City, Mo., is now occupying a new building that was erected at a cost of $48,382. Of this amount, white citizens donated $15,513, in addition to a gift of the site which is valued at $25,000. The Home is a four-story structure, designed in colonial style. This institution is incorporated under the Colored People's Christian Charity Association and its operating expenses are furnished by the Community Chest.

MIDDLE SOUTH

¶ Ten thousand and eighty-eight teachers are enrolled for the summer quarter at the Alabama State College which has consolidated branches in Montgomery, Birmingham, and Mobile, Ala. This is the largest summer school organization for Negroes in the United States and operates on a sixty day, six-days-per-week, classified basis.

¶ Negro organizers are being employed by the Southern Organizing Committee of the American Federation of Labor. Four thousand Negro longshoremen have joined the union in New Orleans, La., while Negro union members in the Alabama district of Birmingham total eight hundred. Nearly all these Negroes are being received, however, into "Federal" unions which means that they pay dues but receive no benefits of union action.

SOUTH WEST

¶ The first graduating class in the new $400,000 Paul Lawrence Dunbar High School, at Little Rock, Arkansas, numbered fifty-eight. Arthur B. Fox, who is head of the industrial department of this school, was awarded a Julius Rosenwald scholarship for graduate study in vocational education at Harvard University.

¶ George Doaks, a farmer of Wybark, Okla., shipped 35 carloads of potatoes this year, which netted him a gross of $18,000. This crop was rated by the Oklahoma State Department of Agriculture as the finest grown in the commonwealth.

¶ Dean Milton S. J. Wright of Samuel Huston College, Austin, Texas, has been granted a year's leave of absence to do graduate study at Heidelburg University, Germany. He will represent Negro colleges at the European-American cultural commission which will convene at the University of Cologne, Germany. And he has also been invited as one of the American delegates to the Ninth Annual Conference of The International Students Service at St. Hugh's College of Oxford University

¶ Chaplain Louis Augustus Carter, U. S. A., stationed at Camp Stephen D. Little, Nogales, Arizona, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

FAR WEST

¶ Sumner Thompson, an operator of the Department of Water and Power, Los Angeles, Calif., received his bachelor of arts degree from the University of California.

¶ Negro voters in the counties of San Diego, Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Orange have organized the Southern Counties Political, Economic and Industrial League for independent support of candidates in an effort to offset corrupt political practices in the state.

¶ Two victories in real estate controveries between Negro purchasers and white residents are recorded in a verdict in Los Angeles, California. A restriction clause prevented sale of

Mrs. R. G. Chissell

property to Negroes in the Oswald Tract. This was declared null and void. Also, the completion of a sale to Mrs. Ernestine W. Green, wife of Lieutenant Colonel J. E. Green, U. S. A. retired, of a 10 room home in the Trestle Glen district, Oakland, Calif., was issued.

¶ Sir Maui Pomare, descendant of the chiefs who once ruled New Zealand and who himself was a former New Zealand health officer, a member of the Colonial Parliament and Cabinet, and Administrator of Cook and the Samoan Islands, died in June at Glendale, Calif. He was a graduate of Michigan Medical School and was knighted in 1922. An article on Sir Maui Pomare was printed in the February CRISIS.

¶ S. S. Stewart, through Atty. Clarence R. Anderson, has entered suit against the Pacific Coast Airplane Company, Seattle, Wash., for refusal to honor a round trip ticket purchased by him to Los Angeles. It is stated that it is the company's policy not to transport colored people.

¶ Mrs. Meta E. Watkins of Oakland, Calif., died in July. She was born in Harper's Ferry, West Va., and taught in the schools of that state for several years. In 1919, she was one of the 19 women of our group sent to France for war work. After serving over there for nearly six months, she returned to this country. Later, she was appointed as Executive Secretary of the Germantown, Pa. Y. W. C. A. After moving to Oakland in 1923, Mrs. Watkins worked on the Auxiliary Committee of the Filbert Street Branch, Y. M. C. A., of which her husband, W. E. Watkins, is Executive Secretary. Besides her husband, Mrs. Watkins leaves two small children, a boy and a girl.

WEST INDIES

¶ Dr. A. E. Wilkin, a graduate of Howard University, has been appointed on the staff of the dental clinic for children at St. Kitts, B. W. I., for which $1,000 has been appropriated by the local government.

¶ The Legislative Council of St. Christopher and Nevis, B. W. I., has four colored members: D. H. Semper, magistrate; G. C. Thibou, surveyor of works; Clement Malone and F. Henville.

¶ On his ordination as priest, September 8, Rev. Fr. Anselmo Marques, S. J. will be the first Negro of British Guiana to become an officiating member in the Order of the Society of Jesus.

¶ The Bureau of Clubs and Playgrounds, Cristobal, C. Z., during the past year has sponsored as community activities: a clubhouse and intersectional sport contests for colored employees, and has provided free motion pictures, outdoor playgrounds and athletic fields. This organization has one day school, one evening Spanish class, three literary societies and one social club under its auspices; as well as Girl Reserves, Boy Scouts, and a Y. W. C. A. group. An annual tennis tournament was staged in March, while for the summer a bathing beach that is open to all races, creeds and colors provides recreation.

¶ The team of Manning and Perrin, comedians, appeared in Panama en route to England and were greeted by large audiences.

¶ Unemployment and economic conditions in the Virgin Islands are reported to have reached a disastrous peak due to the slump in the sugar industry and the closing down of sugar mills. Residents of St. Croix who were prosperous plantation owners and exporters of sugar and rum when Denmark owned the islands, are now facing bankruptcy. The United States purchased the Virgin Islands from Denmark in 1927. Some months ago, Congress appropriated $500,000 for the support of the islands.

Rudolph Dunbar

WEST AFRICA

¶ M'fumu Paul Panda Farnana has recently died in the Belgium Congo. He was a native Congolese, thirty-four years of age and was brought to Belgium by an official and trained by him and his widow, Louise Dersheid, as their own child. He was educated in the Belgium schools and in the University and was a bright student. In 1921 he acted as local secretary for the Pan-African Congress and rendered the meeting held in Brussels great and important aid. He was one of the founders and promoters of the Union Congolaise, an organization of local Belgian Negroes. For a long time he was alone the only educated defender of the blacks in Belgium. Finally in 1929 he went to the Congo to run an oil mill at Matadi. He died there six months later.

His foster-mother writes, "I am deeply grieved. Panda was everything to me; I consecrated to him my life as a mother should and he gave me a devoted affection. His life was short, but beautiful. I weep with my whole soul along with our brave Congolese".

EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA

¶ The site of an iron foundry four thousand years old has been discovered in Northern Rhodesia. It shows that in Africa iron was smelted at that early day in the culture of the Stone Age. Of course, scientists are already trying to figure out what "superior race" brought this knowledge from outside Africa, instead of realizing that iron is the gift of Africa to the world.

¶ J. T. Gumede was refused a passport by the Native Affairs Department of South Africa to attend the International Negro Workers' Congress which convened in London during July.

¶ Because the hiring of white men as laborers would cost approximately $35,000 more in wages, Natives are to be employed on work contracted for by the Johannesburg City Council.

¶ Miss Sibusisiwe Makanya, organizing director of the Bantu Youth League in South Africa returned to Africa in June after a year's study at Columbia University.

¶ As a result of a speech made by Mrs. Pethwick-Lawrence, president of the Women's Freedom League, at their May annual meeting in London, the League passed a resolution urging an "enquiry into the status of native women in South Africa with a view to legislation for the improvement of their present enslaved condition."

¶ C. T. Loram, formerly Commissioner of Education of the Union of South Africa has been deftly sidetracked from his position and marooned in a subordinate position in his own Colony of Natal where he has to do with white students. His life interest has been the development of Negro schools, and while he was not radical on the Negro problem, he was so much more sane than most white South Africans that they were afraid to have him continue his work.

Thus every act of the Herzog Dutch-Labor party which now rules South Africa indicates reaction and stupidity in dealing with natives.

THE BROWSING READER

BOOKS WE MUST READ

I SUGGEST that all of our readers should buy and read the "Biography of Paul Robeson," written by his wife (Harper and Brothers, New York, $2.50), and James Weldon Johnson's "Black Manhattan" (Knopf, New York, $2.50). The story of Paul Robeson's life is fascinating. It is well written, well printed, and illustrated with many interesting portraits. The only criticism is voiced in the tenth chapter of the book itself. Paul Robeson is pictured as saying: "'She thinks I'm a little tin angel with no faults at all, and so, of course the book is stupid, uninteresting, and untrue.' Marion looked at Essie with twinkling eyes. 'Perhaps you're not the one to write it, then,' she said comfortingly."

The hero is made a little too perfect, but with all that, the evident triumph of a fine black man makes fascinating reading and something unusual in these days when everything black in literature has to come from the slums, wallow in Harlem, and go to Hell.

Of James Weldon Johnson's last book I quote a bit of my own review in The *New York Evening Post:*

"The first six chapters are historical, bringing together much that is familiar to colored readers but important enough for retelling. It discusses the history of the Negro in Manhattan from the early 17th Century, down until the Civil War, touching especially Negro education and the growth of Negro journalism.

"But this part of the book with its research and figures might have been done by any careful student. With chapter seven, the tempo changes and James Weldon Johnson, the poet and genial good-fellow among men, shakes off the trammels of the historian, and begins to speak with authority and throbbing interest of Harlem.

"Mr. Johnson is at his best in these chapters for a simple reason which he modestly does not mention that it was during the time of these actors, comedians and singers, that he left his law and school-teaching in Florida and came to New York to join his brother, Rosamond Johnson. He furnished the lyrics to many popular songs, and the literary flavor of some of the plays. He was a part of that first climax of Negro art in New York. The story of it is fascinating and complete.

"There is an account of the San Juan Hill riot of 1900 and of the way in which that became part of the warp and woof of the controversy which for years ranged about Booker T. Washington. The whole history of that controversy, naturally, has not been written but those who wish a sane and carefully balanced account should read chapter 12 of Mr. Johnson's book. I had rather dreaded this part of his narrative when I knew that he was going to write about it because it is still so delicate and controversial a subject. But I read the chapter last night with a sense of relief and great satisfaction. I do not believe the story of San Juan Hill riot, the Niagara movement, and the birth of the N. A. A. C. P. could have been more justly written in so short a space.

"All together, this is a book to be read and enjoyed, covering for the most part a field quite new to Americans, and done in genial almost colloquial English, clear in meaning, and exhilarating in tone."

BOOKS THAT ONE MAY READ

CHARLES S. JOHNSON'S "Negro in American Civilization" (Holt, New York, $4) can perhaps best be characterized by the words of Benjamin Stolberg in the New York *Herald-Tribune:*

I know of no more important recent book on the American Negro than this performance by Dr. Johnson. It is not important because it is a good book. It is important as the most competent example of a certain type of very bad book. It deals with one of our major social issues exhaustively, very ably in its way, with a great air of scrupulous objectivity and "scientific" modesty, without ever indicating or implying the reason for the problem. This book is, in fact not a book at all. It is an amazingly skillfully edited collection of mimeographs, pamphlets, paper studies from many hands, rewritten, reshuffled, cut with a canny eye to avoid all controversy, excised of all meaning, expurgated of all views, Bowdlerized of the faintest trace of opinion or conclusion, as though a social outlook were almost an indecent thing in social research. Good social research is good to the degree to which it tells a story full of understanding, which was the secret of the art of "Middletown." But when you finish this survey, which has been hailed in advance as the Negro Middletown and lists more facts about the economy of the American Negro than any other book, you know no more about his life than you know about American society after you have read the Almanac.

Louise Venable Kennedy's "The Negro Peasant Turns Cityward" is better than most of the Negro studies done at Columbia. For a generation Columbia's idea was to see what a contemptible thing they could make of the black man. Miss Kennedy's study is careful and human. On her last page she refers to the prejudice and assumption of the North:

Conditions which are conspicuously prevalent among colored groups have been dismissed as due to inherent racial characteristics: the Negro's absence from industrial positions and labor unions is regarded as the result of his unfitness for anything but menial labor and of his inability to organize; a high rate of crime and immorality is explained as an ineradicable Negro trait; retardation in schools is assumed to be the consequence of the Negro's natural intellectual inferiority; congested, unsanitary housing conditions are attributed to the colored man's inherent gregariousness and uncleanliness. If a study of the surveys which have been made among Negro groups in the North does nothing else, it points out clearly the complex factors which are involved in all these situations. Fundamentally, the Negro's problems are based on his economic condition, and the first real step toward improving his lot in regard to education, crime, health and housing, must lie in giving him economic opportunity comparable to the white man's and a chance to earn a decent wage.

Carter G. Woodson's "Rural Negro" (The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Washington, $2.65) is a by-product of the three years survey of the social and economic condition of the Negroes of the United States since the Civil War, a task undertaken by the Association in 1926. It brings together in one volume much interesting material.

The same publishers send on Lorenzo D. Turner's "Anti-Slavery Sentiment in American Literature Prior to 1865". It is thorough, and has an interesting reprint of a story by Louisa M. Alcott.

The Jesuit Priest, Dr. Jose J. Williams, has written a book on "Hebrewisms of West Africa" (Lincoln MacVeagh, New York, $7.50). The

(*Will you please turn to page* 321)

PENN COLLEGE LIBRARY
OSKALOOSA, IOWA

THE OUTER POCKET

I HAVE just received the Nineteenth Annual Educational Number of THE CRISIS, and in reading the article, "The Year in Negro Education, 1930," I notice that St. Xavier College, a Catholic Institution, of this city says, "We have no set policy in regards to Negro students." Permit me to state that this institution does have a set policy so far as Negroes are concerned. Its policy is not to admit them. The writer made several attempts to matriculate in the Commercial Department of St. Xavier College. The Dean of the School of Commerce referred me to the President of the institution, who is a Priest in the Catholic Church. This gentleman stated that under no circumstances could they experiment by accepting Negro students. The writer then appealed to His Grace, the Archbishop of the Cincinnati Archdiocese, who very sympathetically informed the writer that St. Xavier College is a Jesuit School and that he has no supervision over the institution; that it is under the supervision of the Holy See. At this, the writer became so thoroughly disgusted with the whole affair that he matriculated at the University of Cincinnati, a secular institution.

I wish to state further that up to this time, the writer had been a regular communicant in the Roman Catholic Church and the officials of the college and the Archbishop knew this.

M. C. CLARKE, Ohio.

On the 10th of May I wrote a letter to a Negro editor setting forth some of the unsatisfactory conditions of Negro schools in the counties adjacent to my home and in the county where I taught last year. This Editor did not feel that it was wise to publish my letter nor an article based on it. I am, therefore, turning to you, for I know that THE CRISIS is not afraid of southern superintendents or southern demagogues.

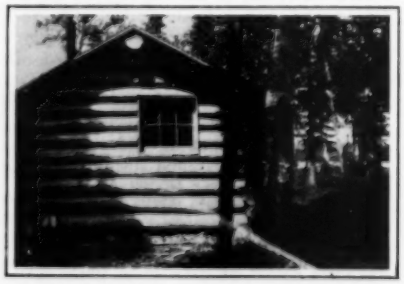
It is true, as the Editor reminded me, that Negro public schools are suffering from lack of care and sufficient support throughout the South. This is the most important reason why we should continue to publish the facts of downright robbery, cheating and criminal neglect of Negro schools by public school officials. I am convinced that many public school officials of the South are strongly opposed to Negro education unless it is of the sort to make obedient and industrious servants for white people.

My feeling on this matter is the result of my experience with public school officials as an investigator and teacher. It is becoming very difficult to find a conscientious, honest, reliable city or county superintendent in the South when it comes to work for Negro schools. The truth of the whole matter is the fact that practically all southern school officials are determined to keep Negro education at the lowest possible ebb while concentrating on white education.

In a county not far from my home the local school board has just had constructed a $40,000.00 high school for whites. Funds in part for this project were raised by a bond issue which Negro tax payers will have to help repay just as the whites. And yet this county has only one Negro high school—the county training school—which was erected at a cost of only $5,500. The county board contributed less than $800 on the building! And it took them nearly five years to do this!! In Virginia at least division superintendents have the moral support of Hon. Harris Hart, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in neglecting Negro schools, for Mr. Hart said recently to a group of board members that the Virginia compulsory law was designed for the whites in order to keep the Negroes from getting ahead of them in education!

Ellerson, Va.

I homesteaded here and then bought a forty-acre tract of land which extended into Caribou Lake, one of the nicest lakes in the state. Logging was good in the early days, but for the last four or five years there has been so little logging which was the principal occupation, except fishing, on the North shore of Lake Superior in Cook County where we reside; so I started improving the lake and building log cabins for rent to the tourists. Then another resort sprang up (white) and another so there are three resorts on the same lake. But I have a lovely sand bathing beach which some of the others have not, and of course I have many that would like to buy me out, but I do not intend to sell because up here in the Arrowhead Country colored people are segregated and insulted by the white resort owners—that is why I am going to hold on to what I have and try to build up a business and a nice place where our people can spend their vacations.



But we have no capital and are trying to work our way up without taking such big chances on mortgages. I have built five cabins, furnished them, have boats and camping site, and if I can get advertised among our people and have a good season or two I will enlarge the resort.

It has been very trying since I started getting in the white peoples' way, as I read once in an article that you had in THE CRISIS. But if I can get such people as you to help me a little I will get along all right.

H. P. LYGHT,
Michigan.

I have received your letter of October 7th, and have inserted a notice in the "Gold Coast Leader" of the FIFTH PAN AFRICAN CONGRESS in the issue of November 30th, a copy of which and the supplement I send you herewith.

It has often struck me that if Africans generally could unite upon a general programme, aiming at African nationhood, we should soon get world opinion recognizing our status as a people whose rights must be respected. The matter is engaging considerable attention in these parts.

I shall be glad to have a line from you please upon this matter, if you can spare the time.

It will interest you to know that the fourth session of the National Congress of British West Africa opens at Lagos, Nigeria, on December 22nd next.

CASELY-HAYFORD,
Gold Coast, Africa.

Hon. Oscar De Priest,

Firstly I am white—what of it. No one asked me, before I was born, what

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YOUTHPORT

For Juniors of the N. A. A. C. P.

EFFIE LEE NEWSOME, *Critic*

Sonnet on the Summer Sunset

By FLORENCE MAYS

'TIS pleasure to gaze upon the sunset
When summer's glorious day is ended;
To see the beauteous view extended
'Cross yon Western sky. One cannot forget
This scenic grandeur that ne'er fails to whet
Love of Nature as She with varied brush
Paints 'gainst pale, blue heav'n a glaring flush,
Wherein abides the crimson sun beset
By fluffy, softly floating clouds of white
That are daintily tipped with pearly gray.
Upon the earth a soothing, mellow light
Is shed, 'til slowly the retiring day
Is wrapt in Night's caress and the moonbeams
Accompany me in my slumber dreams.

* * *

YOUTHPORT CHAT

YOUTHPORT is another Lakehurst where thoughts shall fly in and suggestions shall go out from one vigorous young mind to another. And for such exchange we have devised this station to meet speedy traffic in ideas. The mind of youth is never sluggish.

"Haste, Post, haste," was an old admonition often feverishly penned on letters of the eighteenth century. And from this, incidentally, we derive the expression, "post haste".

All the fresh vigorous thoughts that you have—the plans for YOUTHPORT and the possibilities that you see for it—kindly send, not "post haste" but fairly flying to the port of youth, even as the tern speeds from antarctic to arctic in a few hours. And from the editor's desk your bright plans and visions will soon be conveyed to the region of print, YOUTHPORT. "On wings" would be an appropriate motto for us who would have our aims lofty and our actions prompt.

STOP, admonished the huge white lettering on an asphalt thoroughfare. "Stop," laboriously printed a boy a little farther up the street.

What fun for him to write that big "Stop"! Farther along he repeated it. And on and on till his supply of chalk grew scant. And the last "Stop" was pale.

Mrs. Memphis T. Garrison, Box 364, Gary, West Virginia has for years taken charge of the distribution of N. A. A. C. P. Christmas seals. She wants the contributors to Youthport to enter into a competition for supplying a new design for the Christmas seal of 1930. *The picture of the winning design and of the designer will appear in a future issue of* THE CRISIS. *Those readers who are interested should write immediately to Mrs. Garrison to learn all the conditions of the contest.*

So with the Negro's course through the years. He by determination shall make STOP barriers on his purposeful course less and less significant till the world shall have wearied of scrawling STOP before black feet.

ALABAMA FOLK STUDIES

By Effie Lee Newsome

1.

Music Out-of-Doors

AUGUST in Alabama is painted in a thousand colors. Scarlet blossoms and enameled gold and red fruit of the pomegranate, pink crêpe myrtle, sky blue hydrangeas, flame and sun gold dahlias and orange wayside daisy and tansy mark high festival for fruit and flower. Cane fields are ripening. Peanut vines brightly fringe the soil. Carmine buds, cream tinted blossoms and green foliage gleam in the cotton fields. All this I see on the way to Mobile.

To think of Mobile is to recall a breath from the bay and a glimpse of water traveling on and on, bearing glistening mats of wild hyacinth. Sparrows flit from land to peck at the floating flower beds. Here on these same waters I one day watch men unloading cocoanuts from Cuba.

Joking, laughing, they assort the goods with ease. I have tried to paint a cocoanut cargo alongshore. The men hum, sing and talk with the smooth rhythm of a Volga Boat Song. Going from Mobile to Selma—sandy enough, sordid enough—I hear for the first time night street serenaders. These minstrels, often careless in life, are regarded as shiftless by the better colored citizens.

I found street musicians again in Birmingham. In a back street or alley to the rear of our house one group may be heard tuning instruments and practicing all day. Violins, a guitar, a bass violin strike easy harmony. The accord seems almost spontaneous. Negroes have always juggled with sound. I look at the great iron kettles in which clothes are boiled and think of how in slavery these pots were turned downward over a stick of wood and used to sound signals for religious services.

The musical group in the alley is ready at night to go out. It lands in a cheap Jew store where Negroes gather. Here the minstrels play on in spite of the buzz of commerce. Late at night one hears them stumbling home. This same alley group was once arrested for vagrancy. "Oh, let 'em go," chuckled the judge—"black people are all children, all jokes—I call that workin'. It would be for me."

Blind Singers

STRANGE that in a race of good singers the blind who lift their voices in the street seldom make pleasing sounds. Perhaps singing above the hubbub has caused the harshness. Yet people from the byways and alleys seem to enjoy the hymn singing of the blind men and women. They always sing hymns, stanza after stanza. Children run out to listen and watch. Their mothers at the ironing boards hum with the mendicants.

One stalwart blind man often plants himself just across the street. He unfolds a camp stool, places his cane through the X's of the legs, fixes his guitar, and the strumming begins. He bawls nasally, head thrown back and tossing from side to side. Summer and winter he wears a straw sailor perched at a jaunty angle.

A hungry-looking little girl, rusty black, quick of movement, a cricket, accompanies the thick guitar with a cricket-like sound, a little tambourine. This she tosses up above her head and shakes. Then she bangs her sharp

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Postscript
by W. E. B. DuBois

THE NEW HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THE present House of Representatives has 435 members. No reapportionment of membership has been made since 1910, but when the results of the Census of 1930 are known, the representatives are to be reapportioned according to this enumeration. This means that a good many states will lose, and others will gain in representation. It is a pleasure to note that the Southern South,—South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana will by this apportionment probably lose six Representatives in the lower House. Only one of this group of states will gain, Florida, making a net loss of five in the Southern South.

The border states, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and Arkansas will lose altogether, seven votes. Of this group only North Carolina and Oklahoma will gain, making a net loss of five. In other words, the South, with its "Rotten Borough" electoral system is going to lose eleven votes. Texas in the far Southwest is the only Southern state that will gain, and she will probably gain three Congressmen. Even at that we are going to have kicked out of Congress eight men who have hitherto sat there in defiance of decent democratic government. Moreover the political power of these Congressmen will be distributed in sections where Negroes vote.

ALLEN OF KANSAS

THE Kansas City *American*, a colored paper, comes forward with an argument so astonishing that it needs to be noticed. It asks that the N. A. A. C. P. do not oppose the renomination or re-election of Senator Allen of Kansas; and it gives as a reason for this that such action on the part of this organization would be "radical" and an unjustifiable interference with local politics. We have seen this argument before in other cases, and the matter is so important and so fundamental that we will again state our position.

Representative government is based on the proposition that the representative of the people in Congress in the main is carrying out the wish of his constituents. If at any time the constituents are not satisfied with the vote or attitude of their representative they have a perfect right at election time to vote for somebody else. This is not necessarily a reflection upon the character or the motives of the representative. Senator Allen of Kansas may be a good and honest man, a friend of the American Negro and a conscientious public servant; nevertheless, in a matter of fundamental importance he voted against the wishes of practically all intelligent Negroes, including, we hope, Dr. W. J. Tompkins of the Kansas City *American*. Immediately there came two questions: first, was the matter on which Senator Allen gave an adverse vote, of real importance; and secondly, if it was, what should Negro voters do about it? The defeat of Judge Parker was important because the Judge had openly stated that he was opposed to Negro suffrage; yet he was being proposed for the United States Supreme Court where he would decide questions of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendment: Is the right of the Negro to vote in America fundamental? Surely that question needs no answer.

It makes, therefore, no difference whether Senator Allen is kind-hearted; whether he has appointed a colored man to a lucrative position; whether he sympathizes in general with the aspirations of the Negro race or not; he voted to put on the Supreme Bench a man who was against Negro suffrage, and he did this in defiance to the open protest of American Negroes in his own state and elsewhere.

What shall we do about it? There is but one answer. We must strain every effort to substitute in the United States Senate a man who will not vote as Senator Allen did. We must do this without personal rancour, with every respect for Mr. Allen's honest differences of opinion, but with a firm insistence that in this vote he was wrong, and so wrong that he can no longer represent black Kansas.

This situation seems so clear to us that we have sent our Field Secretary, Mr. William Pickens, to help in the campaign against Allen, recognizing clearly that if the colored people fail to make good their threat to defeat Allen for voting in favor of Parker, any future wishes of theirs so far as Kansas Congressmen are concerned, can be ignored with impunity. If Allen wins in the primary fight him in the November election!

SEGREGATION

IT is continually necessary to sharpen and concentrate the thought of our friends upon the matter of race segregation. It is all too easy for persons to misinterpret our attitude towards segregation. Why, ask white people, do Negroes object to associating with each other and at the same time get so indignant when white people object to associating with them? Why, ask colored people, should we stultify ourselves by attempting contact and intercourse with people who do not want us? Let us seek rather than refuse segregation.

Both these objections miss the point.

We do not ask that people be forced to associate with each other against their natural desires and inclinations, except when such desires or prejudices interfere seriously with the lives and action and development of others. Persons entering a street car may prefer to sit together and should certainly be allowed to if there are several seats. But they should not be allowed to keep other persons standing so that they can enjoy pleasant company. The street car is primarily for transportation and not for social intercourse. A person has a right to choose his seat in the theatre. He has no right to insist that no one shall sit near him whom he is not willing to marry. The theatre is open for the sake of the play, and not for making matrimonial matches. In a world as small as this and growing progressively smaller, where intercourse and communication and contact of all kind is increasing and becoming more and more complicated, personal likes and desires must continually yield to the common good. We have a right to do as we please

only in so far as this does not hinder other people from doing as they please.

All this theory and platitude is illustrated by the case of the Gold Star mothers. It was not and could not be simply a matter of this group being sent abroad by itself. It was, in the first place, the difficulty of assembling the group by racial characteristics, rather than by geographical; and in the second place, once assembled they were the victim of all sorts of discrimination: They did not get proper hotel accommodations; they were sent to Europe on a freight boat instead of going upon a passenger liner; and the Government said with perfect truth that having made and advertised discrimination it was not able to avoid greater discrimination.

And this is the difficulty of separating human beings by racial characteristics. Voluntary grouping of people according to their personal likes and dislikes is defensible and to be encouraged. Involuntary compulsion, either from the group itself or by reason of outside pressure, may lead to every sort of material and physical evil.

THE BOURBON SOUTH

THE Charleston, S. C., *News and Courier* of May 30th has an editorial which the nation ought to read with deep thought. It is the latest statement of the attitude of the educated, conservative Southerner that we have seen. The editorial says: Granted that Northern Liberals and Negroes have stopped the confirmation of Judge Parker, what have they accomplished? The *News and Courier* wishes to defend the Negro from injustice, and to stop lynching; in doing so it is opposing a powerful mob element. The task is a dangerous one and difficult. Nevertheless, The *News and Courier* and its followers, want, in self-defense to make Negroes industrious and productive; they want to protect Negroes' property and their persons; they want to oppose beating, killing and cheating colored people; they want to improve their health and give them some education.

In this effort they are accomplishing something. But they do not propose to invite Negroes to take any part in Government, and when any one asks this, the South is going to oppose a solid and unyielding front. "*The question whether we are right or wrong in this attitude, whether or not it is savage or civilized, we decline to discuss.*" The question then simply is, will Northern Liberals let us stop lynching, or will they hinder us as they do now by inciting the ruffians against Negroes? If they were proposing to apply force to these ruffians, their attitude might be logical; but they are not going to do that; they are merely going to make the mob drunk by asking for the Negro the right to vote, and equal civil rights. It is, therefore, "exasperating that the unspeakable asininity of the so-called Liberals in New York is constantly embarrassing the intelligent and brave efforts of such men as Governor Richards and Solicitor Harris, multiplying the difficulties, adding to the dangers".

We have paraphrased and quoted this extraordinary statement because it contains so persistent and clear a logical error. It would seem that the Southerner had never learned the basis of the argument for Democracy. No group of well-meaning, educated and wealthy citizens can protect successfully the interests of a poor, ignorant, disfranchised working class against the ruffians and the mob, save in two ways: they must either take the vote away from the white ruffian and the mob, or they must give the vote also to the endangered black peasant.

The revolution of the Civil war gave the vote to the poor white. It did not succeed in enfranchising the Freedman. To this day, the South, and particularly South Carolina, has left the Freedman's sons and grandsons helpless before the white mob. They are helpless because the *Charleston News and Courier* refuses to put into the hands of Negroes the one effective weapon of the modern working class. It not only refuses to do this, it refuses even to argue the matter; it refuses even to discuss the question as to whether or not this is a civilized procedure; and as a result this paper and this class of white Southerner puts a distinct premium upon white lawlessness. They say to the thoughtless, ignorant mob: "You do not need to fear the courts, because the judges are subservient to your votes; you do not need to fear the jury because you are the jury; you do not need to fear the government because you elect Legislators, Governors, and Congressmen; you do not even need fear us, the element in the community that represents education, property, and decency, because we are in the minority and you are in the majority, while the black working class in South Carolina will never be given, with our consent, any vestige of such political power as will enable them to have any voice in their own government, in their own treatment, in their own defense.

This then is the situation in the South. It is as clear as noonday; and the time will come south of the Mason and Dixon line, whether they will or no, when the class of people represented by the *Charleston News and Courier* are going to be compelled to ask themselves whether their stand in this matter is right or wrong, savage or civilized.

ECONOMIC EDUCATION

I READ excerpts from your Commencement address at Howard University last month; your pronouncement of failure by the so-called Higher Education and Industrial Education; but you did not tell us with certainty what kind of education, if any, will solve the problem of the Negro in America.

May I suggest that you outline a program for the Negro which will aid, at least, in the solution of his problem.

Frankly, I do not see how the Negro or anyone else can solve anything unless he has education enough to solve it. And it is hardly fair to claim that abuses of the great privilege of education condemn education. I think the trouble is, we do not educate our youth; we are not teaching them to think straight or think at all, and we are, therefore, releasing many young things with degrees who do not know anything, and, therefore, cannot do anything.

If we expect to get anywhere in the modern world, we must learn to organize all our resources. And here comes the question,—are we far enough advanced in the field of education which comprehends the things about us, to organize?

Not very long ago I urged upon the local ministerial alliance the wisdom of organizing a purchasing unit where all food and fuel might be purchased for the total membership of all the churches and distributed from the basement of one of the churches, but not one of the twenty ministers understood it. At the same time I urged upon them the wisdom of concerted spending, and through the use of it compel, as colored men are doing in Chicago and New York to some extent, employment for colored persons. I have urged this course, also in politics and government. And I have repeatedly pointed out our lack of capital for business purposes and the fact that this handicap may be overcome by a reduction of the number of churches, and the release of "dead" capital in this way; by the medium of insurance, endowment and life, so that, in the next generation, we could be assured of several billions in money.

We had 400,000 colored men in the army during the World War. Each one of them could have carried $10,000. insurance after the war. That is a total of $4,000,000,000, a sum greater than our present wealth, and an amount greater than was our na-

tional wealth at one time. The men and their families did not keep this insurance, because they lacked sense to do so. But the men did receive Adjusted Compensation certificates which have an actual value of $350,000,000. Up to ten years ago that was a large sum of money for capital investment. What I am urging upon your attention is the fact that we have certain means at our command, when we learn how to use them. And here the schools should come in.

I am now an Attorney-at-Law. It took me twenty years to learn out here in the big world what I should have learned in the University. I studied philosophy and logic and later all the legal refinements and niceties, and found when I entered upon the practice that I had to deal with every day problems and every day jurymen and every day business and I did not know what it was all about.

May I propose the thesis: *education, the solution of the so-called race problem.* I think it is. What have the learned men of my time the will to say respecting it?

You will pardon me for presuming to say what I have said, but life has taught me that, maybe, after all, education is a knowledge of the sum of human experience and accomplishment; the end and the means; the means and the end, sometimes.

I will appreciate your notice of this proposal in the hope that "the lost Sanhedrin" may comment upon it.

H. J. PINKETT, Omaha.

SOUTH AFRICA

ONE of the most outrageous of the numerous oppressions against the natives of South Africa, is the unwillingness of the government of the Union of South Africa to accept an offer made by the Carnegie Fund to contribute $325,000 toward a medical college for natives. A Commission of white South African medical men two years ago recommended such a medical school. It can not be merely a matter of money, because there remains from the general tax of last year, to which the native has generously contributed, an unexpended sum of $375,000. Yet the Hertzog government has done nothing and makes no promise that it will. A native paper, the *Llanga lase Natal,* says pertinently:

"Such is the prevailing poverty of our race under the repressive administration of the white Colonist, that medical attention, even where it is available, means an expense which most families will never think of except in serious emergency and in large areas there are no doctors to be got. Yet we have the monstrous spectacle of our own Government not only doing nothing to provide the desperately needed assistance, but actually standing in the way of another Government which humanely desires to furnish it! . . . We have never yet had as a people a fair share of the State's benefits in return for what we carry of its burdens, even if we are considered merely as tax-payers."

INTER-COLLEGIATE DEBATES

IT is reassuring to find colored colleges taking part in inter-collegiate debates on a larger scale than ever before. The subjects debated last year were the following: The Abolition of the Jury System; Should Negroes Join Labor Unions; Disarmament among the Nations; Democracy in the United States and in England; the Emergence of the Woman from the Home; College Education for the Average Secondary School Graduate; Installment Buying; American Advertising; the Recognition of Soviet Russia, the Occupation of Haiti; Prohibition.

We have a record of fifty-eight inter-collegiate debates, of which half discussed "The Jury System"; next to that came seven debates on "College Training", five on "Advertising", three each on "Disarmament," "Democracy in England and America", and the "Recognition of Russia".

It is interesting to note the number of debates between colored and white colleges. Howard University debated against Oberlin twice; Lincoln University debated against Victoria University of New Zealand, Bates College and New York University; Johnson C. Smith debated against the University of Pittsburgh, and Virginia Union University against the University of Vermont; Wiley College debated against the University of Michigan and Fisk University against Northwestern University.

There were also several sets of debating tours. Fisk and Wiley University conducted a debating tour through the state of Texas, appearing in eight cities.

In these debates there cropped up continually the question of decisions. There were a good many "no decision" debates, that is, debates with no attempt to determine the success of the debaters. There were others where the audiences made the decisions, and still others with decisions made by selected judges. None of these methods are entirely satisfactory. If trained, impartial judges could be secured, that would be the ideal; barring that, perhaps the "no decision" debate is as good as any. Usually the debates were between single colleges, although there were several cases of triangular debates. It is difficult to get any definite information concerning the various individual debaters, but the audiences appear to have been large and responsive, and it is certainly to be hoped that this branch of college activity will

THE CATHOLICS AND THE SOUTH

LOOKING back to the last presidential election in reminiscent mood, I am not unpleased at the lesson which the Catholic Church received.

The Catholic Church has long catered to the South. It has not wholly surrendered but it has refrained from ordaining Negro priests; and, until very recently, from establishing any Negro schools. Even today, the Catholic schools for Negroes as compared with the Protestant, are negligible, both in number and in quality of work.

Without doubt, members of the Catholic Church have resented the fact that in America its chief constituents, the Irish, the Italians, the Poles, and Slovaks, give it no social standing. The social standing of Catholics in England, France, Germany and Italy is of the very highest. But an American Catholic suffers because his Church was long the church of the Irish peasant, and was socially despised by Brahmin New England and even by Methodist Ohio.

As the Catholics have climbed toward social recognition in America they have not wished their church to ally itself with a new peasantry—poor and black. Consequently, many Catholics have desired alliances between Irish Tammany and the aristocratic ex-slave driving South.

The White House with President Alfred Smith, would undoubtedly have been a center for a new and high recognition of Catholics in social life. Therefore, Tammany held out the olive branch to the South. They refused it. The South was not only reluctant, it was insulting. It did not attack the Catholic Church where the Catholic Church in America really is vulnerable, but it made a campaign of low, indefensible intolerance against human freedom and right to believe. The Catholics were astonished and angry. They did not think it possible that such a campaign would gain so wide and intense a following in a large part of the United States in 1928.

As I have said, I am not unpleased with the result. The result discloses to American Catholicism, the sort of thing that the white South really is in its worse and cheaper manifestations. It also brings back the fact that black America offers to the Catholic Church a finer and better alliance than the white South. But that alliance will never be consummated until there are black priests in America; and black priests mean black cardinals, just as Irish priests have meant Irish cardinals.

"TEMPT HIM WITH DECENCY AND CLEAN FUN."

Are you trying to CHAIN your boy and MAKE him do right and KICK him into Heaven? Quit it. It can't be done. Try the way of the

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

There are 78 Y.M.C.A.'s in the United States, specializing in service for Negro men and boys; 30 of these have dormitories. The following associations are supporting this advertisement:

NEW YORK, N. Y.
West 135th Street Branch, 181 W. 135th St.
With dormitory

BUFFALO, N. Y.
Michigan Ave. Branch, 585 Michigan Ave.
With dormitory

DENVER, COLORADO
Glenarm Branch, 2800 Glenarm St.
With dormitory

PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA
Center Avenue Branch, Center Ave. at Francis St.
With dormitory

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
Druid Hill Avenue Branch, 1619 Druid Hill Avenue
With dormitory

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
Colored Men's Branch, Senate Ave., at Michigan
With dormitory

GERMANTOWN, PHIL., PA.
West Rittenhouse Branch, 132 W. Rittenhouse St.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
Dryades Street Branch, 2220 Dryades St.

HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA
Forster Street Branch, 628 Forster St.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Twelfth Street Branch, 1816 12th St.
With dormitory

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PAINE COLLEGE LI... OSKALOOSA, ...

Arkansas' New College

(*Continued from page* 298)

pies a part of the second floor. One room is used for work in animal husbandry. Modern appliances to serve ninety-six students are found in the large chemistry laboratory. The physics laboratory is equally well equipped to serve about fifty students. The biological and agricultural laboratory, however, is the finest of all. There are two well appointed offices, one lecture room with demonstration table, lantern stand, and lantern. There is also one large classroom, a dark room and closets for apparatus and chemicals.

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THERE are two very remarkable features about the erection of the Arkansas State College. The first is that never before has a Negro college of this size been erected from the ground up. The majority of Negro schools, with a comparable plant, have increased their buildings as money was secured so that a general idea of design could not usually be adhered to. The second remarkable thing, as voiced by many who have been instrumental in handling the funds for this college, is that never before has a school received more for the amount of money spent. This not only goes to show careful planning, but the deep, personal interest of those promoting the construction and equipment of the plant.

Dreams do come true. At least the people of Arkansas think so. For many decades they have dreamed and talked of a college for their boys and girls that would be the equal of others in the country. Some Pine Bluffians even had dreams of locating such a school on its present site. And at last these dreams have been realized!

A Sentimental Journey

(*Continued from page* 300)

of insecurity. One day we spoke of peace. And the next day about a man thrown out a courthouse window forty miles away with a rope around his neck. Such was the majesty of mob law. Yearbooks say there are fewer lynchings. That may be true (though yearbooks do not seek out every southern swamp for charred bones), but still there was this feeling of insecurity. You were cowed and afraid. What was one day a peaceful mountain might tomorrow prove a volcano. You feared to walk out in the country along quiet brooks. A white man might not like your being there. Prejudice became a prison wall from which there was no escape. I sometimes thought to free myself from this feeling, but I could not. And the more I felt it, the more I knew a certain lovely flower I had in mind could not thrive in this torpid air. And I knew that where that flower was not I could never be.

Oh, there are lovely things in the South, for it is a land of paradox. A little brown girl may stand on the cool quiet lawns of the Fisk campus and throw a stone to the very doors of hovels, without plumbing, unlighted, on dirty unpaved streets, as filthy as anything to be seen in the Kashbah quarters of Algiers. At night from my window I could see a glorious sun-

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set casting its rainbow colors on the soft petals of magnolia blossoms; in the morning I would be choked by foul sulphur fumes from a paint factory, tolerated in this neighborhood only because city ordinances do not apply to Negro communities.

Thus it was that the year was swiftly passed. I found many things for which to rejoice. There were friends, warm friends with honest hearts. They were brave. And there were weak, petty, stupid people, but their like is everywhere. I had felt a warm luxuriant beauty everywhere; and everywhere the stinging lash of prejudice. There was decadence like dead branches on a leafless tree or rotten shrubbery; and, topping this decay I perceived the first green sprouts of a thing akin to progress. The year was over. Once more I was northward bound, swearing I would never return. Yet I knew in my heart that this colossal Janus would soon or late find me again thrusting my puny fist into its middle.

The Browsing Reader

(*Continued from page* 313)

thesis of the book is that "Somewhere in the dim past, a wave, or more probably, a series of waves of Hebraic influence swept over Negro Africa leaving unmistakable traces among the various tribes where they have endured even to the present day." The weakness of the thesis is the usual weakness of those writers who, whenever they see a great and fine thing in Africa, immediately seek its origin outside that continent. On the other hand, the strength of the book is its very sympathetic study of Negro customs, religion and folk lore, which we could only wish would be allowed to stand by themselves. It is said, for instance: "The Songhay Empire was then, 1494-1591, not only the most powerful in Africa, but of the whole contemporary world".

"The Poems of Phillis Wheatley," edited by Charlotte Ruth Wright, B.S., a graduate this year from the University of Pennsylvania, has just come from the press. The new edition includes additional poems not in the first edition, a bibliography and notes with an introduction giving a review of the life and works of Phillis Wheatley. The book is printed by the A. M. E. Book Concern, Philadelphia, and published by the Wrights, 925 N. 48th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Langston Hughes' first novel, "Not Without Laughter" (Knopf, New York, $2.50), is a story of black peasantry of the Middle West: they who work, and laugh, and are finally drowned in the great city. It is a story that is realistic and close to human beings, but being a study of character rather than plot, it is not very strongly knit together and may not hold the sustained interest of most readers. It touches dirt, but it is not dirty and it ends with the upward note. It is well written.

Books that we have received.

The "Book of Achievement" featuring the Negro in Chicago, Volume II, 1929, edited by F. H. Robb. This is a scrap book curiously put together with some things of value, and other things not.

Hackley and Harrison's "Hotel and Apartment Guide for Colored Travellers" (Philadelphia, 1930, 50 cents). This pamphlet is an attempt to fill a long felt want. There are, naturally, numbers of omissions.

"Addresses delivered before the Fifth Annual Convention of the National Bar Association at Detroit, Michigan"; Philadelphia.

The Outer Pocket

(*Continued from page* 314)

color I chose to be so I am neither to be commended nor condemned for it.

I was brought up to hate no man without just cause and I think racial hatred is the silliest and most uncalled for element in our, so called, civilization.

I draw no color line and until I can

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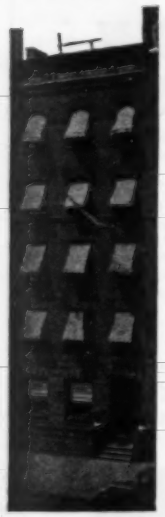

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The Phillis Wheatley Association
MISS JANE E. HUNTER, Gen. Sec.
4450 Cedar Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio

find some good, sensible reason why I should, I never will.

I heard your address in Grand Rapids the Evening of May 21 and enjoyed it thoroughly.

I wish to ask you if there is any reason why I could not become a member of the N. A. A. C. P.

If this association is for the elimination of racial hatred, if it is for the banding together of Colored People, not in a combative gesture but rather as a well organized league to quietly assert their rights as citizens, then Iam whole-heartedly for it and wish to become a member.

I am only a working man and perhaps could not do a great deal, but with each member doing a little, when taken altogether means much. My feeling and sympathies are all for it and I would willingly, gladly do all that I could.

ARTHUR A. FLOWER, Michigan.

I WOULD like to know if you can help us out of a serious predicament. My husband has been out of work for some time and has decided to try his luck in New York but if possible he would like to know beforehand of where he could be sure of a welcome and of a helping hand until he could get on his feet. Could you offer him any help, either in the line of employment or recommending him to someone else who might do something for him? By profession he is a school teacher of experience and he knows English and speaks Spanish fluently. Please let us know as soon as you can because he wishes to leave as promptly as he can arrange his trip.

MRS. JOSÉ VASQUEZ,
Republic of Panama.

I WANT you to know how deeply we appreciate THE CRISIS. I read it eagerly almost as soon as I received it.

ALFRED V. BLISS,
Chairman, Race Relations Committee, Mass.

THE CRISIS comes regularly on my desk, and I am always reading it with a keen interest. Thank you so much for sending it to us.

A. SENAUD,
World's Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations,
Geneva, Switzerland.

This month's CRISIS is splendid. Especially, Mrs. Yergan's article of Africa—and the story of Private Walker. We ought to have a novel of the colored soldier in the last war.

LAURA TANNE,
Boston, Mass.

Negro High School Boys

(*Continued from page* 303)

bers, will inevitably enter the unskilled, domestic and personal service occupations. However, this trend away from those occupations which are not sufficiently remunerative to afford a fair standard of living may be looked upon as a definite effort made by these boys to elevate their social and economic status in American society. As a result of this desire, which is all absorbing for most of them, they are endeavoring to enter the professions without seeing the possible opportunities in the artisan, technical, business and commercial fields. Vocational guidance would at least furnish information concerning these occupations as well as information concerning the professions.

At the present time, Negroes are working in most of the occupations in America, but in many of the skilled mechanical, artisan, technical, commercial and business occupations, the percentage of Negro workers is very small. At the present, we have the professional, unskilled, personal service and the domestic workers with relatively few workers in the skilled mechanical, artisan, and commercial occupations; which in the final analysis constitute the real economic backbone of any group, race or nation.

Youthport

(*Continued from page* 315)

knees with it, beats it against her elbow, her hiplets, *rat-tat-tats* on it with her pointed knuckles. Some times she mingles her sharp treble with the grimy voice of the man. When the music stops she darts about with her tambourine outstretched for alms. The boy and girl companions of the blind have always a cup or a tambourine for begging. They are hard-faced urchins for the most part.

Speaking of the blind man's companions. I saw a lame man, one who could not hold himself upright, pushing a cart down the street. There was a cord around his waist and an aged blind man held to both ends of it. So they moved on while the autos whirled by, the blind man handling the rope on the lame man as though he held the reins of a horse.

There is an almost happy-go-lucky acceptance of fate among these mendicants. Compare them with the picture of some beggars at the Place de Notre Dame: "The usual beggars, cripples and blind, who were always by the church porch, reciting in loud voices the history of their misery."

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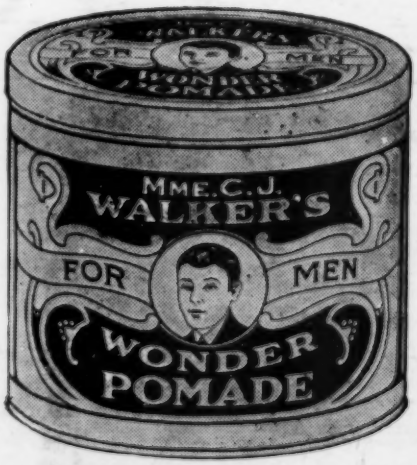

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